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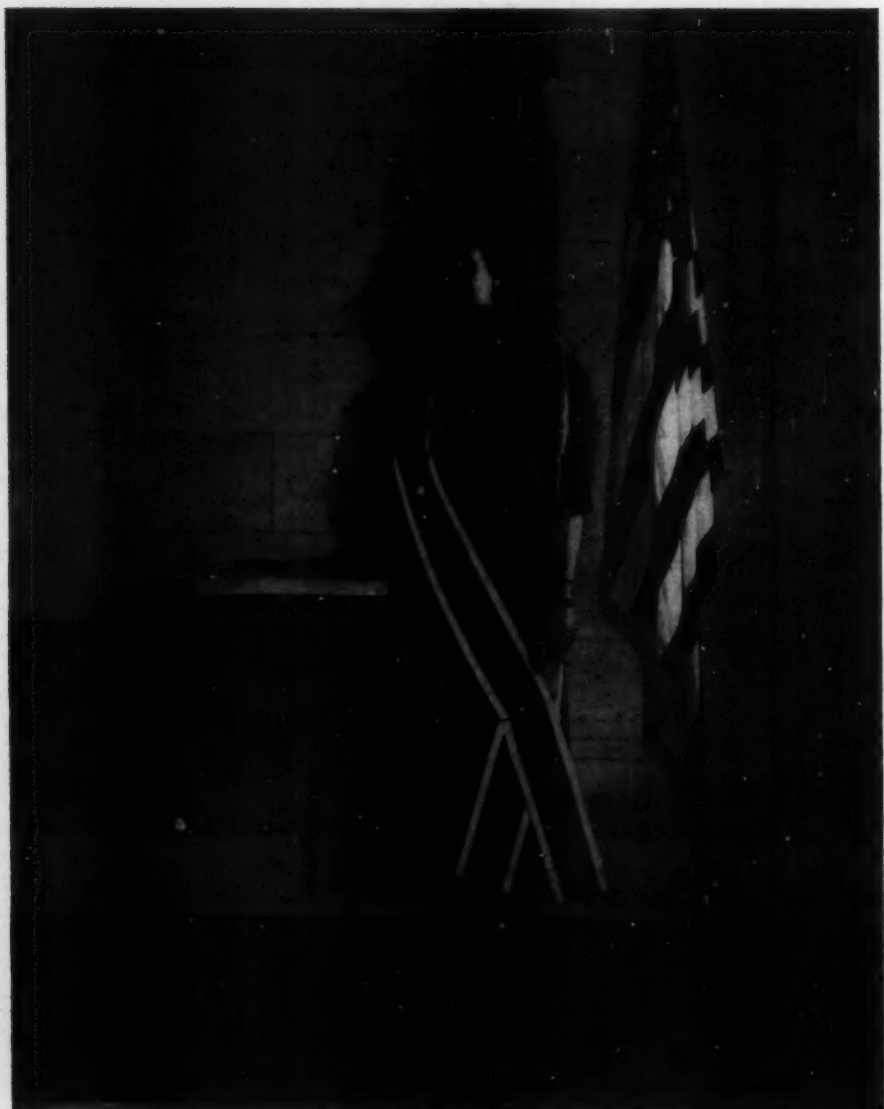
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MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH,
President General, Will Preside Over Fifty-Third Continental Congress

The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

NOW that the time has come for me to give my last message to you in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE the desire to speak of mother love is so strong within me that, even at the risk of infringing upon the privileges of the one who will give you her first message in May—the Month of Mothers—the following thoughts force themselves upon these pages.

The beautiful legend which might belong to any or every country was given to me by a young minister.

An angel was sent to earth to find the most lovely object which existed there. As he hovered about a luxuriant tree he saw a garden of exquisite flowers.

Being certain that nothing could be more lovely than the roses that were growing there, he gathered an armful.

As he began his return flight he espied some babies in the garden. Surely, thought the angel, a baby's smile is one of earth's greatest beauties. So he carried away the smile with the roses.

He had hardly risen from the earth when he saw a mother caring for her sick child.

As he saw the love-light in her eyes he knew that this was the most perfect sight he had seen and so he placed a mother's love with the baby's smile and the glorious roses and flew back to the pearly gates of Heaven.

Before he entered the gates he looked at his treasures and he was amazed to see that the roses had faded; the baby's smile had become a frown; but the light of the mother's eyes was brighter than ever and gave forth such brilliance that the angel knew he had really found the most precious and lovely gift which God had given to the world.

The gates opened and the angel with the undying and unchanging mother's love was welcomed into Heaven.

"Love beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things and endureth all things."

We know that these words are true and in these days of peril on land and sea it has been proved that mother love can be made visible to her children who are far away whether in or out of danger.

One day in a camp in Ireland a load of

D. A. R. Buddy Bags from America was received by our men.

The D. A. R. letters and the name of the maker of the bag are usually to be found somewhere on the bag, often on the inside.

When one of the men opened the one handed to him to his joy and amazement he found his mother's name on the inner hem.

Another experience gives added proof of a mother's love. Somewhere in a faraway sea some men were clinging to one of the rubber rafts after a crash and one of the men noticed the name Akron. He asked the man nearest to the marking what he could see under the name.

To his surprise, but comfort, it was the mark of the department in the factory where his mother was employed.

Who can doubt but that a mother's love will follow a child into the unknown and beyond.

It was very fitting that a day should have been hallowed by the name of Mother's Day. Dear Mrs. Jarvis, who was instrumental in establishing this observance, is now over eighty years old. One of our chapters has given her a testimonial, which is a lovely tribute from many women to one who conceived the idea of a day set aside to remember mothers.

In our loving recognition of the mothers, we shall not forget the fathers, for without them there could never have been these wonderful girls and boys who are carrying such heavy burdens and protecting their homes from these dread and ruthless enemies.

Our recognition of and admiration for the magnificent courage of the mothers and fathers of this vital period in our country's history should be openly and lovingly expressed.

It speaks well for the continued development of American home and civic life, for these parents are walking now along the same paths which their fathers trod.

They have the same spirit and steadfastness of purpose which animated the founders of this great republic in their days of trial and which again motivates the men and women of this generation, namely, the determination to live, and work and play

as free men with God alone as their supreme and beneficent leader.

We must be very certain that God would never have brought this great-hearted nation into existence if it were to be destroyed by the evil influences which are now abroad in the world.

No, He is giving us the wonderful though heart-breaking opportunity to prove that the test of fire can be endured and that as gold is refined in unbearable heat so shall we be made better men and women because of the tragic losses of loved ones.

These precious men and boys, women and girls are giving their lives to keep alive the ideals and standards of those men and women who long ago also suffered as

they climbed the hard and rocky heights to see stretched out before them the beautiful land of freedom and peace.

Let us then keep step with these young buoyant souls of the present and with them march shoulder to shoulder into the future with determination, faith and the love of God and man in our hearts.

Carry on!—to the end!

Goodbye. The Lord bless and keep you all.

Faithfully
Helena R. Buch



MRS. MARGUERITE SCHONDAU (CENTER), SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, AND HER ASSOCIATES, MRS. ADA WALKER (LEFT) AND MRS. VIRGINIA BURTON (RIGHT), HARD AT WORK ON PLANS FOR THE FIFTY-THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Fifty-third Continental Congress

THE program for the Fifty-third Continental Congress has been completed and we trust that those attending will find it constructive as well as enjoyable.

The speakers for the Congress, with the exception of the opening night speaker, will exemplify the work of the various national committees and will follow the reports given by the committee chairmen. Emphasis will be placed on all committee work dealing with our war effort.

The opening session will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Monday evening, April 17. Our speaker will be a well known national figure. Excellent music has been provided for this session, which will be followed by the President General's Reception.

The opening business session, Tuesday morning, April 18, in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, will include reports of the National Officers, and a greeting by the Mayor of the City of New York. Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, Chairman for War Bonds and Stamps, will report at this session and take pledges for the purchase of War Bonds from the members attending the Congress.

On Tuesday evening the candidates for National Office will be nominated. To expedite matters during this session seconding speeches will be eliminated. This conforms to Robert's Rules of Order.

The polls will open for voting Wednesday morning at 8:00 o'clock and will remain open until closed by vote of the Congress.

All committees dealing with the youth of our country will report on Wednesday afternoon. During other day sessions the reports of National Chairmen, with several exemplifications, will be heard.

The State Regents will give their usual two-minute reports at the Wednesday evening session. An Army Chaplain will give the Invocation, and music will be furnished by a quartet from the United States Army. The report of the Tellers and the presentation of the newly elected officers will follow, if an election is secured on the first ballot.

Thursday evening a Victory Dinner will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Com-

modore Hotel and outstanding entertainment has been secured.

This year the Memorial Service will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, Sunday afternoon, April 16, at 2:30 o'clock.

The Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education will hold a Forum Monday afternoon, April 17, at 2:00 o'clock, in the Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, when outstanding speakers will be heard.

For your information a forecast of the program by sessions is presented.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR,
Chairman, Program Committee.

FORECAST

SUNDAY

April 16—Memorial Service 2:30 p. m., Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel. Planting of Washington Elm in Fort Tryon Park, 4:30 p. m.

MONDAY

April 17—National Defense Forum at 2:00 o'clock, Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel. All members invited.

8:30 p. m. Formal opening of the Continental Congress, Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. President General's Reception.

TUESDAY

April 18—Two business sessions, morning and afternoon.

7:30 p. m. Nominations. Music.

10:00 p. m. The Pages will entertain service men at a dance at the Biltmore Hotel.

WEDNESDAY

April 19—Two business sessions, morning and afternoon.

Voting: 8:00 a. m. until polls closed by vote of the Congress.

7:30 p. m. State Regents' reports. Report of the Tellers and presentation of newly-elected officers if election is secured on first ballot.

THURSDAY

April 20—Two business sessions, morning and afternoon.

Installation of State Regents, also National Officers if elected on first ballot.

Adjournment of Fifty-third Continental Congress if election has been consummated.

Evening: Victory Dinner, Grand Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel.

Fifty-third Continental Congress

SPECIAL MEETINGS

<i>President General's Meeting for National Chairmen</i>	Room G Commodore	Monday, April 17, 11:30 A.M.
<i>National Chairmen's Association</i>	Breakfast, South Room Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 8:45 A.M.
<i>National Officers' Club</i> —Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Cor. Sec'y, 409 Park Place, Brooklyn, New York, Chr. of Club Luncheon	Board of Governors breakfast and meeting, South Room, Commodore Annual Meeting, followed by Lunch- eon, East Ballroom Commodore	Friday, April 14, 8:15 A.M. Friday, April 14, 10:15 A.M.

(Names of new members for National Officers' Club should be mailed to the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, 299 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, as soon as possible with proposer and two endorsers, in order to be voted upon before the annual meeting)

<i>Informal Talks on Points of Parliamentary Procedure</i> (everyone welcome)	East Ballroom Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, Wednesday, April 19, Thursday, April 20, 7:30 A.M. to 8:45 A.M.
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CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>House Committee</i>	Meeting, Grand Ballroom Commodore	Monday, April 17, 11:00 A.M.
<i>Page Registration</i>	Astor Gallery Waldorf-Astoria	Monday, April 17, 10:30 A.M.
<i>Page Rehearsal</i>	Meeting and Rehearsal Grand Ballroom Waldorf-Astoria	Monday, April 17, 12:00 Noon
<i>Platform Committee</i>	Meeting, Platform Grand Ballroom Waldorf-Astoria	Monday, April 17, 11:30 A.M.
<i>Reception Committee</i>	Meeting, Room D Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 9:00 A.M.
<i>Reception Room Committee</i>	Meeting, Room E Ballroom Floor Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 11:30 A.M.
<i>Registration Line Committee</i>	Meeting, Room D Ballroom Floor Commodore	Friday, April 14, 1:00 P.M.
<i>Seating Committee</i>	Meeting, Rooms B and C Ballroom Floor Commodore	Friday, April 14, 12:30 P.M.
<i>Tellers Committee</i>	Meeting, Rooms B and C Ballroom Floor Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 10:30 A.M.

ROUND TABLES BY NATIONAL OFFICERS

<i>Curator General</i> —Mrs. C. Edward Murray There will be an outside speaker (everyone in- vited)	Room D, Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 11:00 A.M.
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<i>Historian General</i> —Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis	Club Suite, West Side Commodore	Monday, April 17, 11:00 A.M.
<i>Librarian General</i> —Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett (Chapter Librarians are cordially invited)	Room G, Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 8:30 A.M.
<i>Organizing Secretary General</i> —Miss Marion D. Mullins	Room E, Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 8:00 A.M.
<i>Registrar General</i> —Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch	Room F, Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 8:00 A.M.
<i>Treasurer General</i> —Mrs. Samuel James Campbell	Club Suite, West Side Commodore	Wednesday, April 19, 8:15 A.M.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>Advancement of American Music</i> —Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Chairman; Mrs. Edward G. Mead, Adviser	Meeting, Room E Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 10:30 A.M.
<i>American Indians</i> —Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex (All Chapter and State Chairmen are requested upon arrival to register at Indian Booth, Mezzanine Floor. Articles for sale.)	Exhibit, Indian Dolls Mezzanine Floor Commodore	Sunday, April 16, through Thursday, April 20
<i>American Red Cross</i> —Mrs. B. H. Geagley (Tickets may be purchased at Door)	Breakfast South Room, Commodore	Wednesday, April 19 8:00 A.M.
<i>Approved Schools</i> —Miss Harriet Simons	Roundtable South Room Lobby Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 9:00 A.M.
<i>Conservation</i> —Miss Emeline A. Street (Early reservations will be much appreciated. Send for them, enclosing check, to Mrs. John F. McMillan, 141 Morristown Road, Elizabeth, New Jersey, before Friday, April 14. After that date, reservations West Ballroom Foyer, Commodore, until 2:00 P.M. Monday, April 17. Program will follow breakfast, adjourning in time for morning session. Conservation Chairmen and friends invited.)	Breakfast, South Room Lobby Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 7:45 A.M.
<i>Correct Use of the Flag</i> —Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes	Open Meeting to honor the Flag of the U.S.A. East Ballroom Commodore	Wednesday, April 19, 4:30 P.M.
<i>Credentials</i> —Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades	Meeting, Rooms B and C, Commodore Registration Rooms B and C Commodore	Friday, April 14, 12:30 P.M. Friday, April 14, 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. Saturday, April 15, 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday, April 17, and until close of Congress 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
<i>D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage</i> —Mrs. John T. Gardner	Meeting, Room G Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 4:00 P.M.
<i>D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship</i> —Miss Helen M. McMackin	Meeting, Room D Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 4:00 P.M.

D.A.R. Museum—Mrs. C. Edward MurrayMeeting, Room D
Ballroom Floor
CommodoreMonday, April 17,
11:00 A.M.*Ellis Island-Angel Island*—Mrs. Maurice D. FarrarAnnual Meeting
Ellis IslandMonday, April 17,
12:45 P.M.

(Ellis Island Ferry will leave Battery Park, New York City, at 12:45 P.M. After examining the Occupational Shop and offices, there will be a short meeting, after which tea will be served. All will leave the Island on the 4:15 boat. Apply to your State Chairman for reservations.)

Filing and Lending—Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson
(Chairmen and others interested are invited to be present. Discussion of activities and awarding of prizes)

Meeting, Room E
Ballroom Floor
CommodoreMonday, April 17,
3:00 P.M.*Genealogical Records*—Dr. Jean StephensonMeeting, South Room
Lobby Floor
CommodoreMonday, April 17,
3:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Girl Home Makers—Mrs. Alexander W. Keller
(Reservations for the Tea may be made at Girl Home Makers Booth, Mezzanine Floor)

Meeting and Tea
Cornell Club,
Barclay Hotel
48th off Lexington St.Tuesday, April 18,
3:30 P.M.*Historical Research*—Mrs. Frederick Alfred WallisRoundtable
Club Suite
West side
CommodoreMonday, April 17,
11:00 A.M.

Junior American Citizens—Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger (Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. J. E. McKibben, 1525 W. 5th Avenue, Gary, Indiana, or at the J.A.C. Exhibit.) Everyone interested in J.A.C. Club work is urged to attend. There will be no other J.A.C. Committee Meeting.

Breakfast
Century Room
Restaurant
CommodoreWednesday, April 19,
7:45 A.M.*Junior Membership*—Mrs. Frank L. HarrisHelen Pouch Memorial
Scholarship Fund
Meeting, Room D
Ballroom floor,
CommodoreSaturday, April 15,
2:00 P.M.Metal Locator Meeting
Room D
Ballroom Floor
CommodoreSaturday, April 15,
3:00 P.M.Seeing Eye Membership
Room D
Ballroom Floor
CommodoreSaturday, April 15,
4:00 P.M.Board Meeting and
Dutch Treat Supper,
Club Suite
CommodoreSaturday, April 15,
7:00 P.M.(Reservations, Miss
Thelma Brown, 214
South Clinton Street,
Olean, New York)Breakfast
Grand Ballroom
CommodoreSunday, April 16,
9:30 A.M.(Reservations: Miss
Georgia Hitchcock
25 Prospect Street,
Tudor City,
New York, New York)

	Assembly Grand Ballroom Center Commodore	Sunday, April 16 10:45 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.
	State Chairmen's Meeting Room D Ball room Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 1:30 P.M.
	Roundtable, Club Suite East Commodore	Wednesday, April 19, 3:30 P.M.
<i>Motion Picture</i> —Miss Ethel M. Martin (Mrs. Bettina Gunczy, Sec'y, National Motion Picture Council, will speak on "The Motion Picture as Entertainment and Education"). Everyone invited.	Meeting, Room E Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 3:30 P.M.
<i>National Defense</i> —Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd	National Defense Forum Grand Ballroom Commodore Exhibit, Mezzanine Commodore	Monday, April 17, 2:00 to 5:00 P.M.
NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE—Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair (Magazines on display at table)	Meeting, Room F Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 9:00 to 11:00 A.M.
<i>Press Relations</i> —Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien	Meeting, Room E Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 8:30 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.
<i>Radio</i> —Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis (Reservations for Tea, Mrs. Lewis' 80-90 Eighth Avenue, New York City 11, New York)	Meeting and Tea Room F Ballroom Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 4:30 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.
<i>Resolutions</i> —Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue	Meeting Club Suite East Commodore	Friday, April 14, 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. Saturday, April 15, 9:00 A.M. to 12 noon Monday, April 17, 9:00 A.M. to 12 noon Tuesday, April 18, 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. Wednesday, April 19, 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.
<i>War Projects Exhibit</i> —Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, National Director to coordinate War Services.	Grand Ballroom Foyer, Commodore	All Week
Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, General Chairman in charge of Hotel Arrangements and Mrs. Edna R. Finney, Vice Chairman, will be at their desks in the West Ballroom, Commodore, beginning Thursday, April 13th.		

STATE MEETINGS

<i>State Regent's Address</i>		
ALABAMA—Commodore	Meeting, Room D Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 10:00 A.M.
ARIZONA—Commodore		
CALIFORNIA	Supper, Waldorf- Astoria	Sunday, April 16, 7:00 P.M.
COLORADO—Commodore	Meeting, Club Suite East Side Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 4:00 to 5:00 P.M.

(Tickets for Dinner may be obtained from Mrs. Howard A. Latting, State Regent, not later than April 16.)		Dinner, Club Suite West Side Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 6:00 P.M.
CONNECTICUT—Commodore			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Commodore			
FLORIDA	Dinner, South Room Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 7:00 P.M.	
GEORGIA—Commodore	Reception, Jade Room Waldorf-Astoria	Monday, April 17, 5:00 to 7:00 P.M.	
	Meeting, South Room Lobby Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 4:00 to 5:00 P.M.	
IDAHO—Commodore	Meeting State Regent's Room Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 3:00 P.M.	
ILLINOIS—Commodore	Supper, East Ballroom Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.	
	Informal Reception East Ballroom, Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 10:30 P.M.	
INDIANA—Commodore	Tea Biltmore	Sunday, April 16, 5:00 to 7:00 P.M.	
(Tickets for Tea—Mrs. F. R. Burns, 608 Bond Street, North Manchester, Indiana)	Meeting East Ballroom, Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 4:30 P.M.	
	Luncheon Waldorf-Astoria	Wednesday, April 19	
IOWA—Commodore	Luncheon, Century Room South Terrace Commodore State Badges and Tickets West Ballroom Foyer Commodore	Monday, April 17, 12:30 P.M.	
KANSAS—Commodore	Meeting Club Suite, East Side Commodore State Badges and Tickets West Ballroom Foyer Commodore	Monday, April 17, 4:00 P.M.	
KENTUCKY	Luncheon Biltmore	Monday, April 17	
LOUISIANA—Commodore	Meeting State Regent's Room Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 11:00 A.M.	
(Tickets for Dinner may be obtained at State Meeting)	Dinner South Room Lobby Floor Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 6:30 P.M.	
MARYLAND—Commodore	Breakfast Century Room South Terrace Commodore	Wednesday, April 19, 8:00 A.M.	
(Breakfast reservations, Mrs. Thomas George or State Regent)			

MASSACHUSETTS—Commodore	Reception and Meeting Library Roosevelt	Sunday, April 16, 5:30 P.M.
(Tickets: Mrs. Frank S. Larkin, Vice Chairman, State Hospitality, West Ballroom Foyer)	Dinner Hendrick Hudson Room Roosevelt	Sunday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
MICHIGAN—Commodore	Buffet Supper Music Room Biltmore	Sunday, April 16, 8:00 to 10:00 P.M.
MINNESOTA—Commodore	Supper Biltmore	
MISSISSIPPI—Commodore	Luncheon, Room F Ballroom Floor Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 1:00 P.M.
(Tickets—Mrs. Hanun Gardner, State Regent)		
MISSOURI	Breakfast, Room F Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 8:00 A.M.
NEBRASKA—Commodore	Meeting State Regent's Room, Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 4:30 P.M.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Luncheon, South Room Lobby Floor Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 12:30 P.M.
(Tickets for Luncheon—Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, State Vice Regent, at State Conference, Man- chester, April 4th)		
NEW JERSEY—Commodore	State Badges West Ballroom Foyer Commodore	
NEW MEXICO—Commodore	State Badges West Ballroom Foyer Commodore	
NEW YORK—Commodore	Meeting and Luncheon Installation of State Officers Grand Ballroom Roosevelt	Sunday, April 16, 11:45 A.M.
(Tickets for Luncheon, Mezzanine Floor, Roose- velt, Saturday, April 15 from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and Sunday, April 16, from 10:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.)		
	State Badges West Ballroom Foyer Commodore	Monday, April 17, 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.
NORTH CAROLINA—Commodore	Meeting, South Room, Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 10:00 A.M.
NORTH DAKOTA—Commodore	Meeting State Regent's Room Commodore	Tuesday, April 18, 12:30 P.M.
OHIO	Luncheon Roosevelt	Monday, April 17,
OKLAHOMA—Commodore	Luncheon Biltmore	Monday, April 17,
OREGON—Commodore		
PENNSYLVANIA—Commodore	Luncheon East Ballroom Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 12:00 noon
(Tickets: Mrs. John C. Daub, 1236 Murray Hill Avenue, E. E. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (After April 12 at the Commodore)		

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Commodore	Meeting, Room G Ballroom Floor Commodore	Monday, April 17, 10:00 A.M.
RHODE ISLAND—Commodore	Meeting, Room E Ballroom Floor Commodore Dinner, Hendrick Hudson Room Roosevelt	Monday, April 17, 9:30 A. M. Sunday, April 16, 6:30 P.M.
(Tickets: Mrs. T. Frederick Chase)		
SOUTH CAROLINA	Tea Grand Ballroom East Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 4 to 6 P.M.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Commodore		
TEXAS—Commodore	Meeting, Room G Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 6:00 P.M.
(Tickets, Mrs. Samuel D. Knight, West Ballroom Foyer, Commodore)		
UTAH—Roosevelt		
VERMONT—Commodore		Monday, April 17, 4:00 P.M.
(Members of Vermont State Society will be guests of Mrs. Paul Pryibil, member of Mary Baker Allen Chapter, 253 East 69th Street, New York, N. Y.)		
WASHINGTON—Commodore		
WEST VIRGINIA—Commodore	Luncheon, South Room Commodore	Wednesday, April 19, 12:30 P.M.
(Luncheon Tickets, West Ballroom Foyer)		
WISCONSIN—Commodore	Luncheon, Club Suite Commodore	Sunday, April 16, 12:30 P.M.
(Luncheon tickets, West Ballroom Foyer, Com- modore, until Saturday evening, April 15)		

Reception given in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, by Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller in the East Ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, April 15, from 5 to 7:30 P.M.



AN EXHIBIT

OF THE War Activities of the Chapters and States will be an outstanding feature of the 53rd Continental Congress. This exhibit will be in the Grand Ballroom Foyer, Hotel Commodore, under the direction of Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, National Director to Coordinate D. A. R. War Services.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IT is most important that delegates claim hotel rooms on the date for which reservations have been made. Should there be any change in arrival date, the hotels should be advised of the change *immediately*, as rooms *cannot be held after the arrival date specified*, nor rooms assigned prior to that date.



MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN, A GREAT LADY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

A Great Lady of the American Red Cross

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

IT must give Miss Mabel T. Boardman much satisfaction to see what her dreams and work of more than forty-four years have wrought in the upbuilding of that great agency of mercy, the American Red Cross, today serving the cause of suffering humanity around the world.

Miss Boardman can trace her service to the Red Cross back to the turn of the century. She had an important part in the reorganization of 1905 which made possible the world-famous organization of today.

The saga of the service of this tall, dignified American woman is one of a great understanding of the needs of those who face disaster, torn by war and other catastrophies and also a real understanding of the necessity of efficiency in organization.

It is a far cry from the small office in the War Department, presided over by Miss Boardman in the early days of the reorganization, to the handsome group of buildings in Washington and other centers housing the activities of the American Red Cross.

Miss Boardman had been working in the interest of the Red Cross for five years when William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, called upon the society girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams Boardman, of Cleveland and Washington, to assist in the reorganization of the American Red Cross in this country.

The Boardman house, near Dupont Circle, one of the handsomest residences in the city, was in those days, as it is today, the center of many Red Cross conferences.

Miss Boardman, much in demand as a dinner guest, turned her attention to the task at hand of increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the nation's greatest relief association.

The Red Cross came first always with her. When this energetic American woman met men and women who could be of service in the organization she knew how to enlist this aid.

In 1919 Miss Boardman was made Sec-

retary of the Red Cross and was reelected to that position year after year.

Those who remember Miss Boardman in the early days of her service to the Red Cross recall a tall, slender young woman dressed in a neat white shirtwaist and skirt, or a trim tailored suit, making her way amid the throngs of government workers in order to be at her desk at the War Department on time, although she was always a volunteer worker.

The staff was very small in that small room on a top floor of the State War and Navy Building. But it was in that room many visions arose of a great organization of volunteers doing many types of work for humanity in peace time and in war time which later became realities and were molded in the fabric of the Red Cross.

It was in those days it was realized that the Red Cross had a great function in peace time as well as war.

It was from that small office that many calls for disaster relief were answered in such a manner that the Red Cross became a symbol of aid for those in distress not only in this country but all parts of the world.

Perhaps it was the early days of service as well as the years that followed after that made the name of Miss Boardman and that of the Red Cross so much one in the minds of most people.

For, as the late William Howard Taft, who was president of the Red Cross both as Secretary of War and as President of the United States, once said in summarizing Miss Boardman's contributions to America's welfare through the Red Cross, "We cannot think of the Red Cross without thinking of Miss Boardman, and we cannot think of Miss Boardman without thinking of the Red Cross."

From that small office in the War Department, conducted under the guidance and inspiration of Mabel Boardman, the humanitarian agency slowly but surely expanded.

Miss Boardman directed the organization

of state branches and became one of the most popular speakers on aid to the helpless in the nation's capital and throughout the land.

She must be very proud of the chapters and branches that today have grown to number more than ten thousand in the United States and insular possessions. She also spread the gospel of the Red Cross among other nations of the world and assisted in many ways in the formation of volunteer services in countries in Europe and other parts of the world.

When the first sounds of battle in the first World War were heard from Europe, Miss Boardman was spending the summer with her family at their summer home in Murray Bay, Canada.

She hastened back to Washington to direct the relief work that she felt was necessary. Day and night she labored with other officials of the Red Cross and held many conferences with President Wilson, then president of the Red Cross as well, on just how the American Red Cross could help alleviate the suffering in war-torn Europe.

Although we were not ourselves in the war Miss Boardman found the American people anxious to assist the Red Cross. The foundation of the Red Cross work in the first World War was planned not in its handsome marble building near the White House, for it was not built then, but in a rambling suite of offices in the red brick building around the corner of 17th and H Streets N. W.

Here Miss Boardman encouraged the plans of the Red Cross representatives in sending nurses overseas, started the marshalling of the professional and volunteer nursing projects of the Red Cross which, as the war progressed, grew to such proportions, especially after the entry of the United States in the war. Later came the national headquarters in the handsome building, one of the group of handsome buildings of the Red Cross today. In erecting this first building Miss Boardman contributed quite a share in obtaining large contributions from individuals and organizations and from the U. S. Congress. They were not paid for out of Red Cross funds.

Shortly after the outbreak of the first World War, through the leadership of Miss Boardman and the group of efficient Red Cross officials about her, American women

soon were engaged in taking courses in and making surgical dressings, hospital garments, and studying Red Cross courses in order to be efficient here and overseas.

It was a herculean task this early organization of what is the modern war-time machinery of the Red Cross today. Soon instructors and pupils in every section of the city and in every class of society were giving real service to the Red Cross and were well organized.

Side by side with Miss Boardman was sweet-faced Miss Jane Delano, head of the Red Cross nursing service, who saw the necessity of giving women real training in the tasks they must perform and who with Miss Boardman organized the first nurses and nurses aides, and home care of the sick, and dietetics courses which have become so important in relieving nurse shortage in this war.

One of the reasons for the eagerness of women to volunteer for the Red Cross was the fact that Miss Mabel Boardman, whom they regarded as its leader, was a worker herself.

Even before the first World War Miss Boardman was to be found among the groups of women packing Christmas stockings for Pershing's men at the border and our men at other outposts, wrapping candy, and often sweeping up the floor herself when the litter from paper waste hampered the workers.

Many conferences were held in the attractive study of the Boardman home in regard to the organization of the volunteer corps and the planning of uniforms.

From these conferences have grown the smart Red Cross uniforms women are wearing all over the world in service today, revamped and remodeled through the years to meet the modern ideas.

Today Miss Boardman, who wore one of the first of the early uniforms, looks smart in the newest version of the field workers' uniforms and wears the visored cap that goes with it with as much grace as she did the fedoras that went with the first uniforms.

This great lady of the Red Cross is very proud of the fact that she was the first field representative of the Red Cross, a corps which now numbers hundreds of women serving in many sections of the country and on duty overseas.

Miss Boardman has always been a volun-

teer and as field representative traveled throughout the country at her own expense organizing local chapters and laying the foundation for the enormous organization the Red Cross became, practically overnight, in the first World War.

She met the overnight expansion of the Red Cross at the beginning of the first World War with great courage and devotion to duty. She took on the increased responsibilities of directing the mobilizing of many thousands of workers with great energy. These workers were soon carrying on the work of caring for the personal needs and medical necessities of the men of the Army and Navy during the period of the war.

Soon the Red Cross Volunteer Special Services grew to more than a million and a half women engaged throughout the country, all organized, uniformed and taking training courses or putting their training to practical purposes. She has a score of years of service as National Director of the Red Cross Volunteer Special Services.

This Red Cross leader is very proud of the fact that her name was placed on the list of Incorporators of the American Red Cross when it was first incorporated by act of Congress at the close of the Spanish-American War in 1900. She is still a member of the Board.

Whenever disaster has occurred in any part of the world the name of Miss Boardman has been associated with the relief sent through the American Red Cross.

Among her prized possessions are many decorations given by the French Government making her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and from the governments of and Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Serbia, and Sweden, to mention only a few of the honors conferred upon her. She has also received honorary degrees from Yale, George Washington, Western Reserve Universities, and from Converse College.

The International Red Cross Conference in Washington in 1912, was largely arranged by Miss Boardman and was outstanding in the history of Red Cross confer-

ences. At this conference she was made a member of the Florence Nightingale Medal Committee.

Some Americans wonder if the Japanese remember this great American woman who was delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held in Tokyo in 1934, one of the many International Red Cross Conferences she has attended. She was a delegate to the Conference of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris.

When President Woodrow Wilson appointed Miss Boardman one of the District Commissioners in 1920 she still kept up her Red Cross activities and besides visited every institution in the District which came under her department. She is the only woman ever to serve as District Commissioner and left behind her a record of work well done.

During this war Miss Boardman has been found every day in her office in the Red Cross building and while she has relinquished much routine work is still the liaison officer between the great organization and the public, making speeches and representing the Red Cross, which has been her chief thought for so many years.

Although Miss Boardman is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, she has made her home in Washington for many years. Her family, one of the oldest in America, came originally from Oxfordshire, England, and settled first in Massachusetts and later moved to Connecticut. One of her paternal ancestors was a sister of Sir Oliver St. John, Chief Justice of England during the time of Cromwell; another was Governor William Bradford of Massachusetts. She is also the granddaughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, of New Haven, philanthropist, who endowed the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

She was educated in American and foreign private schools, and later spent two years in Berlin with the family of her uncle, Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany at that time. She has since traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient, observing the work of the Red Cross.



Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of February 1, 1944		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	41	1,682	16	1,698
ALASKA.....	1	21	1	22
ARIZONA.....	8	380	5	385
ARKANSAS.....	27	1,012	7	1,019
CALIFORNIA.....	97	4,853	140	4,993
CANAL ZONE.....	1	49	2	51
COLORADO.....	36	2,159	20	2,179
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,079	39	5,118
DELAWARE.....	6	317	2	319
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,567	86	3,653
FLORIDA.....	36	2,166	40	2,206
GEORGIA.....	83	4,326	16	4,342
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	171	3	174
IDAHO.....	10	409	3	412
ILLINOIS.....	111	7,503	101	7,604
INDIANA.....	91	5,290	16	5,306
IOWA.....	96	4,023	32	4,055
KANSAS.....	57	2,579	12	2,591
KENTUCKY.....	57	2,885	15	2,900
LOUISIANA.....	29	1,175	10	1,185
MAINE.....	37	1,904	4	1,908
MARYLAND.....	32	1,550	22	1,572
MASSACHUSETTS.....	103	5,811	51	5,862
MICHIGAN.....	64	4,397	31	4,428
MINNESOTA.....	51	2,097	15	2,092
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	1,571	9	1,580
MISSOURI.....	84	4,220	38	4,258
MONTANA.....	12	574	4	578
NEBRASKA.....	47	1,932	15	1,947
NEVADA.....	1	81	4	85
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,010	8	2,018
NEW JERSEY.....	84	4,983	62	5,045
NEW MEXICO.....	8	392	1	393
NEW YORK.....	178	13,847	294	14,141
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69	2,808	28	2,836
NORTH DAKOTA.....	10	281	8	289
OHIO.....	123	7,568	67	7,635
OKLAHOMA.....	32	1,480	17	1,497
OREGON.....	30	1,138	4	1,142
PENNSYLVANIA.....	132	11,468	88	11,556
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	38	1	39
PUERTO RICO.....	1	27	0	27
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,202	9	1,211
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	56	2,032	35	2,067
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	407	2	409
TENNESSEE.....	69	2,830	14	2,844
TEXAS.....	75	4,345	33	4,378
UTAH.....	3	207	2	209
VERMONT.....	32	1,518	3	1,521
VIRGINIA.....	82	3,957	41	3,998
WASHINGTON.....	36	1,718	16	1,734
WEST VIRGINIA.....	42	2,691	14	2,705
WISCONSIN.....	44	2,044	15	2,059
WYOMING.....	10	377	4	381
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	38		38
CUBA.....	1	63		63
ENGLAND.....	1	50		50
FRANCE.....	2	79		79
GERMANY.....	1	15		15
ITALY.....	1	28		28
OTHER COUNTRIES.....			21	21
TOTALS.....	2,568	143,404	1,546	144,950

Papers Without Proofs and Lineage Books

BY ELEANOR B. COOCH

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R., April, 1941-April, 1944

MANY inquiries have been made as to when more Lineage Books would be printed. As this question is no doubt in the minds of many more, it seems advisable to make some explanation.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890, deserves great credit for pioneering in developing an interest in family history. At that time we were comparatively close to the Revolutionary patriots we wished to honor, the last of whom had died in 1868 at the age of over 104 years—these men and women who, in the period 1775-1783, contributed physically or materially to the success of the struggle for independence, or established themselves as loyal to the American cause.

Daughters and granddaughters of these patriots were living in 1890, and it was easy for them to remember, or, with the aid of family Bibles and tradition, to say who these parents and grandparents were. Genealogy as a science or profession had not been extensively developed. At the very beginning we asked of an applicant for membership in the Society only the names in her line and some service attributed to the patriot ancestor. What a loss that we did not require the birth, death, and marriage dates, with reference as to where these occurred! The members could at that time so easily have supplied much that it now requires a great deal of research to find. If these had been given, it would have brought out the fact that memory and tradition were often mistaken, and that for a father and son, brothers were sometimes given on these undated papers, and accepted in good faith without proof. Sometimes a collateral relation, such as uncle and nephew, would be claimed.

No attempt was made to check the line with *new* records coming in. Also no attempt was made to identify an ancestor with the *service* claimed. When the service was checked by a pension, it frequently happened that the pension record itself was not

obtained, but reference was made to a *list* of pensioners in which the soldier's name appeared, with no data to identify him as the one having the service claimed in the pension.

Under Miss Strider, Registrar General, 1921-1923, the office began to stress the place of residence of the ancestor at the time the service was rendered, and the importance of agreement with the place from which the soldier served. It is logical to assume that a man living at the time of the Revolution in or near a certain town or State, will belong to a regiment in or near that place, or will render his civilian service there. Before this time some service rendered at an immense distance from where the man lived, would be accepted for him without question, service which undoubtedly belonged to another man of the same name.

We have listed in our files today many men of the same name, as high as ninety for one name, but these all have identifying differences—dates of birth and death, location, and names of wife and children.

Under Mrs. Stansfield, Registrar General, 1923-1926, new lines were looked up with genealogies available in the D. A. R. Library. Bible records were not written for, although a reference to them on papers was underlined in blue. A letter from Mrs. Stansfield at that time says, in part:

"It is an order of the Executive Committee that the new papers must be as complete as possible, with enough evidence submitted to support the claims contained in the papers. The days are past when papers without dates, or anything to verify the line, can be admitted. They are causing a great deal of trouble at the present time because many of them are incorrect. . . ."

The last application accepted under Mrs. Stansfield, at the close of her administration, April 17, 1926, was National Number 222,830.

In 1926-1929, under Mrs. Helmick as Registrar General, proof of line and service were required. Old records, when impossible to straighten out by reference to accepted records and slight research in the D. A. R. Library, were referred to the staff genealogists in charge of the work on new records, that is, records never before established by the Society.

From 1929 on the policy of requiring proofs for the genealogical line of the applicant, and for the service claimed for her ancestor, has continued.

When applications come in referring to old, incorrect papers that were accepted before proofs were required, the difficulties which are presented can be seen. Much time must be given to dealing with problems of line and service dating many years back, and not being known, left uncleared and unquestioned at the time of the acceptance of the papers.

During the last several years an average of 6000 to 7000 papers have been verified annually. Among this number are included lines already presented in the earlier years. Hence it will be seen that eventually a great many of the errors will be corrected.

Some cards in the Patriot file are still marked, "Future Applicants Must Supply Proof." Nearly all applicants *want* their lines to be *right*, and gladly help us make the necessary additions or corrections. A few resent our asking for data, but these, we are glad to say, are in the minority.

Thus it will be seen that until *all* of these early papers are *correct* it is not advisable to print them in Lineage Books, to be sent far and wide, thus continuing to duplicate any remaining errors.

At the Continental Congress of 1936, there was an amendment to the National By-Laws, Article III, Section 8, page 12,

which placed the preparation of the Lineage Books under the Registrar General, instead of the Historian General. That part reads, "She shall prepare the lineage books for official publication by the National Society."

The National Board of Management, October 26, 1938, ruled:

"That the National Society suspend the publication of the Lineage Books for the present, and proceed with the printing of indices of Lineage Books now on hand, and all regular subscribers be notified of this action."

On February 1, 1940, the Board voted, "That 750 copies of the Fourth Lineage Index, at a cost of \$3,370.00, be ordered."

This administration has concentrated its efforts on bringing the work on applications and supplementals pending in the Registrar General's office as nearly up to date as possible.

When war conditions, however, make it possible for some future Board of Management to order the resumption of publication of D. A. R. Lineage Books, it would seem advisable to omit the early volumes of papers until some future time, when all are more nearly correct, and to print first the papers of *later* years, which were checked with *proof of claims made*. But "to err is human," and genealogical records being what they are, it does happen sometimes that historic data are found that disprove what we had previously thought to be correct. Such Lineage Books, however, would be a tremendous help to prospective members, especially in States which have practically no genealogical libraries or resources, and would undoubtedly do much to promote the growth of the National Society.

D. A. R. War Service Records

THE number of record cards received for filing doubled during the month of February. The complete list of certified volunteer records was sent to Mrs. McKeige on March 1, 1944, so that pins may be issued to those who apply to her for them.

Some special services reported include 4,380 hours as Fire Guard in California where such service has been very important; 1,040 hours with juvenile delinquents in city and county courts is another interesting record.

Teaching aircraft recognition in an aircraft warning school totals 846 hours for one member. One person has won her credit by selling \$500,000 worth of war stamps and bonds. Three outstanding records for service hours are 12,000 in New York, 7,000 in Massachusetts and 6,000 in Ohio.

April in American History

BY L. P. HART

APRIL'S contributions to the glorious history of this country is characteristic of this month of smiles and tears, for they touch the dark days of war and the bright dawn of victory, sacrifice and accomplishments.

The part that April took in those eight years beginning with the opening of the Revolutionary War, April 19, 1775, to the end of the war, April 19, 1783, and for the additional six years that ended in the inauguration of George Washington April 30, 1789, has placed that month in a niche of its own in the hearts of patriotic Americans.

The echo of the hoof beats of Paul Revere's horse that fateful midnight of April 18, 1775, resounds through the years. At the cry "The British are coming!" as he galloped along, grim-faced men took their muskets from the fireplace and assembled ready to defend to the death the right of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

On that April dawn of April 19, 1775, men ready to fight and to die for the new land and the ideals that had been engendered by the great adventure that was the New World, stood under the command of Captain John Parker, determined to obey his orders "Stand Your Ground! Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean war let it begin here!"

Those seven Minute Men killed in that first volley were the first of a long line of American patriots who, from that time to this, have made the supreme sacrifice so that freedom and justice might live and who have given such a splendid heritage of bravery and determination to battle for the right that inspires our men today on the far-flung battlefields of World War II.

The ten wounded were nursed as carefully and tenderly according to the methods of that day by their admiring countrymen as the men are nursed under the modern system today, thus forming a nucleus of that great army of mercy which existed in every war and which has evolved into the great nursing service and the American Red Cross today.

This shot struck fire in the hearts of the

men and women, not only of Olde Boston Town, but in many a village and hamlet throughout the land, when the word was taken to them by word of mouth and letters sent by swift and daring couriers.

The Minute Men assembled from every little town all that April 19 at the Concord bridge. There was a short, sharp fight and the British began their retreat to Boston.

Just east of Lexington the Minute Men received their reinforcements and thus wrote the Battle of Lexington into the scroll of the great battles of the ages, although the Minute Men were but a few as compared to the legions that had taken part in many other great world battles.

But the War of the Revolution was begun, the patriots started a great and glorious march that would write the deeds and ideals of their native land high in the Hall of Fame through the ages.

Although the little band of eighteen hundred men had to retreat, they struck a blow that day for freedom that resounded in golden tones for all time to come.

It would not be proper to mention April's gifts to this country without mentioning that Thomas Jefferson, who penned the deathless words of the Declaration of Independence and became third President of these United States, was born in April on that 13th day of 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, son of a civil engineer and a pioneer in the Blue Ridge region.

As his father and his fair young mother admired their son, they probably wished that he would grow up a good and useful man and had no idea that he would become a President of the United States, a commonwealth not then even dreamed of in the secret minds of early Americans.

April 30, 1789, must ever be a date to cherish in the hearts of Americans, for on that day the new nation really materialized with the great general who had led the Continental armies to victory in the face of great odds, as the first President and in whose hand the steering of the brand new ship of state would be secure.

With what hope the people must have arisen on that first inauguration morning

in little Old New York, many of them to take part in the prayer services in all the churches, thus setting the seal of a Christian nation on the brand new ship of state. Fervent prayers for guidance of the new President were led by all the ministers in the city and participated in by George Washington himself.

The solemn oath on the Holy Bible taken by the tall dignified hero and idol of the people on that April day has been repeated by every President since. As the duly elected leaders of the people stand up to take this oath on each inauguration day many of us like to think that they are imbued with the spirit of George Washington on that April morning at the beginning of the establishment of the constitutional form of government of the United States.

April has had a part in the establishment of the muses in this country also. The first all-American play by an American author on an American theme was produced in an American theater. Royall Tyler, lawyer graduate of Harvard and who later became Chief Justice of Vermont, wrote "The Contrast" with a stage Yankee Jonathan as a leading part, produced at the John Street Theater, New York, on April 16, 1789. That George Washington recognized that the arts must be encouraged in the new nation is borne out by the fact that when the play was published in 1790 he was one of the subscribers.

Thomas Godfrey had written and produced his "The Prince of Parthia" at the Southward Theater April, 1767, but this play did not have an American setting and, of course, was before the new nation was established.

The great Library of Congress, which contains millions of books on every subject and every corner of the world, an available treasure trove of the literature of the world, was founded on April 24, 1800, thus giving April another star in the firmament of projects for the pursuit of happiness.

On April 24, 1704, one of the first newspapers in the country had its being when the famous old *Boston News Letter* appeared for the first time in printed form. This was the work of John Campbell, pre-Revolutionary postmaster at Boston, who had been issuing a hand-written news letter for some years. So popular did this newspaper letter become that even though he

burned his candles far into the night, so that he and his brother Duncan could copy it, they could not meet the demands. The circulation trouble, which must arouse sympathy in the minds of many publishers today, caused the brothers to look about for a more efficient method. They finally decided to print the letter.

There had been other printed papers but the Campbells was one of continuous service. It was published for eighteen years under Campbell's direction and was kept up later until the beginning of the Revolution.

This letter was gossipy, including news of other lands picked up from publications and people who arrived on ships in Boston harbor.

With the necessity for religious tolerance apparent to the Americans of today, the story of the history of religious toleration in this country, dating back to April 21, 1649, when the religious toleration act was passed in the Maryland Assembly, is of great interest.

In a time when death was the penalty for heresy in many parts of the Old World, and even in sections of the New World, this act was one of great courage and a real step forward in tolerance.

The great beacon of free men, the right to make the laws that govern them and under which they live and work, was lighted by William Penn, the Quaker founder of the State of Pennsylvania, when he announced the "Frame of Government of the Province of Pennsylvania April 25, 1682," proclaiming that the colonists were to make their own laws and that he would not interfere, "that the will of no man may hinder the good of the whole country."

This was carrying out his promise to prospective settlers that "You shall be governed by laws of your own making and live a free, and if you will, a sober and industrious people."

So as we follow the war news in this April of 1944 on many battle fronts, and read with anxious eyes the happenings at home, let us keep the faith high in hearts that April is potent with much that had made the nation great and hope that by next April we will be celebrating great events that will write the magic sign of victory and peace across the skies of our beloved land.



MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK, CHAPLAIN GENERAL, CHRISTENS THE S. S. HORACE H. LURTON, A LIBERTY SHIP, AT THE J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SHIPYARD, BRUNSWICK, GA.

Valley Forge Tower Memorials

BY JOHN ROBBINS HART

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet at the Chapel at Valley Forge on April 13, 1944 for a dedicatory program at which time the cornerstone of the Robert Morris Thanksgiving Tower will be laid. Also various state regents will present their state bells and state stars for the National Birthday bell.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have responded most generously to a call from the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. Gathering together the individuals and organizations that have contributed to the new carillon tower, they have combined all efforts and given direction to the completion of the work. Mrs. William Pouch, President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Frederick Wallis, Historian General; Mrs. William S. Tompkins, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Langston, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee, and many others, have carried to a very advanced stage the work of building the tower. To date, one-third of the money has been given or pledged, and with work progressing nicely in several states, it is known that a successful termination is assured. Gratitude is due the Historian General, Mrs. Wallis, for having considered Valley Forge her major project during her term of office. The Daughters who have pioneered in this work deserve credit, and it is felt that the completion of this memorial will be a matter of great pride to the entire membership.

The architects have drawn plans which guarantee simplicity, good taste and beauty, in keeping with the other buildings and becoming to Valley Forge. The tower embraces three special features deserving emphasis, and showing consideration of the

present national crisis. They are the Steps of Progress, the Steps of Fame and the Roll of Honor. The Steps of Progress, which lead from the museum into the tower, may be purchased as memorials, each at a cost of \$250. These are not restricted to war veterans, but may be purchased by anyone. Sixteen of these steps are now available, each of which will be marked with a small bronze plate on the riser. The Steps of Fame are to be in honor of Revolutionary War patriots, the names being inscribed on the inside of the tower. The Roll of Honor is dedicated to our patriots serving in the present war. Anyone, regardless of affiliation, may have a name inscribed on this bronze tablet. Subscriptions for the Steps of Fame and the Honor Roll are each ten dollars. Many have given the contribution necessary to commemorate an ancestor or one of their friends or relatives fighting for our country in this world war. It is hoped that many others will be able to add to these two great Rolls of Honor in the bell tower. There is something about this phase of the work that is most inspiring. The more personal one becomes the more value he realizes from life. One should be sufficiently cultivated to live in the past as well as in the present and to sense a real communion and fellowship with the right people of all generations. There is an ever increasing understanding when vivid and true memories are kept of those whom we love. A genuinely altruistic person will make an effort to perpetuate this interest.

If further information is desired relative to any of the aforementioned points, kindly communicate with the author at Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa., or with the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton

BY BASIL GORDON

IT is commonly supposed that the name and fame of Charles Carroll of Carrollton belong to Maryland, and so they do; it is not widely enough recognized that they belong to the nation as a whole. So manifold and various were his services to our country that a biographer, Kate Mason Rowland, used no less than 848 pages, and even then a study of her work gives the impression that much has been left out of the career of the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, of whom it has been facetiously remarked that his middle name should have been Independence.

From the beginning he was guaranteed one form of independence that most of us have to strive for—*independence from want*. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born at Annapolis on September 20, 1736, with a silver spoon in his mouth. His father, known as Charles Carroll of Annapolis, was wealthy in real estate, money and slaves, inherited from his father, who acquired them under the patronage of the Third Lord Baltimore, having come out to the Colonies from the mother country with a letter of introduction to the noble Lord.

Not being satisfied with the limited educational facilities available in Annapolis, Charles of Annapolis sent young Charles, his only child, to the College of Bohemia, a Catholic institution at Herman's Manor, Md., the family being of that faith. At the age of 16 the lad was sent abroad to the Jesuit College at Rheims, France, for a year, then to the College of Louis le Grand at Paris. In those days no gentleman's education was considered complete without a knowledge of law, so we find young Charles getting his first initiation in that subject at Bourges, after which he returned to Paris.

The real center of the law world, however, was London. In 1756 he crossed the channel and took up residence in the Temple, studying there for three or four years. At the end of that time he seems to have become somewhat fed up with the law, not unnaturally for a young man with plenty of money who had devoted so much time to legal lore. He quit the Temple and de-

voted himself to social affairs until, at the age of 28, a longing for home asserted itself, and he returned to Maryland.

This he did against his father's advice, both written and spoken on an occasion when the older man went to Europe to see his son. "Maryland is no place for Catholics," said his father. "We are discriminated against; we have double taxation and no voice in civic affairs. If I were as young as you, I should leave."

When Charles arrived in Maryland he found that his father was right, but having plenty of money after taxes were paid and no immediate desire to take part in public life, he did not worry. Besides, he had other things on his mind, including matrimony.

Now for the first time sorrow touched him. He had become engaged to a Miss Cook, and just before the wedding she died from a mysterious ailment.

This is no tale of blighted romance followed by a life of regret for what might have been. Charles was young, healthy and rich; he was not long in making good the loss of Miss Cook. Along came Mary Darnell, a distant relation to both sides of his family, and on June 5, 1768, they were married.

The fight for independence that was to play such a big part in his career did not start for five more years. As far as he was concerned, he *was* independent and life was pleasant. It was not until 1773 that he may be said to have thought of the wrongs of others and struck the first blow for liberty, establishing a habit that ended only with his death 59 years later.

The Maryland Legislature had for years been appropriating fees to be paid various provincial officers for their services, but so loose was the control that many officials got more than their share. In some instances the ones that grabbed first got most, necessitating deficiency appropriations to pay the slower but more honest officers. In these days we would say that it was a racket. Colonial Annapolis did not know that word but knew well enough what was going on. In 1770, acting on a particularly flagrant violation, the Legislature or-

dered the arrest of a land office clerk for taking fees not due him. Governor Eden (an ancestor of Britain's present Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden) acting under the pretended wishes and authority of a monarch 3,000 miles away, who had never even been to America, took the case out of the hands of the Legislature and continued the fees.

His action was bitterly resented. For three years it rankled in the souls of Marylanders, so that Eden looked about for a champion to plead his case. He found one in the person of Daniel Dulany, who used the *Maryland Gazette* for the purpose. Under the nom de plume of "Antillon," Dulany wrote a dialogue between the "First" and "Second Citizen", the latter defending the proclamation while the First Citizen attacked it. He faked the dialogue so that the Second Citizen won easily.

It was a bad move on Dulany's part. He forgot that the press was free. The next thing he knew, the *Gazette* ran another First Citizen, obviously a ringer and not the Dulany entry, and this First Citizen made such dangerous remarks that Dulany, alias Antillon, alias Second Citizen, was compelled to reply. Back and forth went their arguments, every time the *Gazette* went to press, until Second Citizen was so badly defeated that Governor Eden in alarm reluctantly cancelled his proclamation and allowed the Legislature freedom of action.

The "First Citizen" conjured into being by Dulany's oversmartness was none other than Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The news leaked out slowly until Charles admitted its truth. He was heaped with congratulations and looked upon as likely political material. His first entrance into public service took place on November 9 of the following year, 1774, when he was made a member of the Committee for the County and City, to carry into execution the resolves of Congress against imports and exports. Today the title of such a committee would sound dull, but not then. Exports and imports meant control of trade by Great Britain; they meant bitterly resented taxes on tea and regulations against trade with any one except the mother country; they meant every kind of trouble, including revolt. A more realistic name for the committee would have been

The Committee for Telling King George to Mind His Own Business.

There is no room here for even a brief sketch of the political life of Charles Carroll. Suffice it to remark that he rose in Maryland politics, and spoke so eloquently in favor of severance of all ties with Britain that he was selected by the Continental Congress as an agent to visit Montreal and try to persuade the Canadians to break off also and join the American patriots. It was one of his few political attempts that failed; Canada remained loyal to the Crown. Another failure, many years later, was his inability to prevent the War of 1812. He argued patience with Britain, the former enemy, on the ground that Britain was engaged in a struggle against a monster of tyranny that threatened to enslave the whole world, America as well as Europe, and set civilization back for centuries. Let us not fight on the side of this tyrant, he said, just because Britain in her agony was illegally seizing American ships and crews. So modern does the argument sound that it is difficult to realize that he was referring to Napoleon, not Hitler.

Perhaps the high spot of his career occurred in Philadelphia on that historic August 2 when the Declaration of July 4 was signed. Charles Carroll had been a member of the Continental Congress for just 15 days when the Declaration of Independence, engrossed in parchment, was brought in for the signatures of those present—those who would take a chance and sign.

The document could be one of two things: the greatest instrument of freedom the world ever saw, or a dose of poison. It all depended upon the outcome of the war it would precipitate. Suppose America lost?

In that case, if Charles Carroll's name were not signed, he would be comparatively safe. His possessions might become a battleground, but there were no blockbusters in those days nor sixteen inch shells and the damage would not be great. After hostilities he would get his lands back, Carrollton and all his other possessions, and much of his wealth would be saved. If he signed, however, how different the result would be! Agents of a triumphant and vengeful Crown would hunt him down like a wild animal, take his life either resisting capture or later at a trial for treason, and leave

his wife and children paupers. It was a difficult decision to make.

He made it without hesitation. "Charles Carroll," he wrote, and paused briefly. There were other Charles Carrolls in the colony, besides his father and his infant son. Let there be no mistake about who was signing. With firm hand, he further identified himself. "Of Carrollton", he added. If the cause was lost he would give no trouble to the British tribunal charged with issuing warrants for the arrest of prominent rebels. In effect he followed a custom of some Indians of his time, who used to keep their heads painfully shaved with clamshell razors, except for the scalplock, left as a gruesome but polite invitation and convenience for the enemy to grasp while scalping and later hang to the belt.

There must have been many times during the dark days of the Revolution when he figuratively felt his scalp. He spent some months with George Washington at Valley Forge, an experience hardly to be classed as a morale-building one. There were many times when the war seemed lost. By no means was he in the position we are today, knowing that victory is certain and only the exact duration uncertain. Yet he never faltered. It is good to relate that his services were appreciated, great honors tendered him, and that his wealth increased steadily after independence was attained.

And yet, ironically, after victory he spent much of his time in the company of men and women to whom independence remained a myth. At one time he is re-

puted to have owned over a thousand slaves; at no time in his life did he have any less than several hundred at a minimum. It would not be true to state that he regarded the anomaly with complete equanimity; even at that early date he, along with others, saw that it was at least mildly incongruous to struggle furiously for independence, only to settle down and enslave thousands of other human beings whose only fault was their color. In later life Charles Carroll of Carrollton worked for laws that would gradually abolish slavery. Of course he failed. He had better luck in restoring the civil rights of those who, like himself, were at fault by being of the "wrong" faith. One after another, the anti-Catholic regulations passed out of existence, and he lived to see all important ones go, many pushed out of the picture by his own statesmanship.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton led an active life practically up to the day of his death. In fact, he was in Baltimore on public business—imagine that at the age of 95—when he became too weak to return to Doughoregan. He well knew that his time had come, and was satisfied. He called in the Rev. John E. Chaunce as priest, and seated in a large easy chair before a table with blessed candles, antique silver bowl of holy water and silver crucifix, he received the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church. Just after midnight, in the first minutes of November 15, 1832, he went to join the wife who had died more than 50 years before and six of his seven children.

Postwar Preparedness

A LIEUTENANT COLONEL writing to the *Washington Post* commends the demand for adequate army and navy in the postwar period. "Never again," he says, "should the American people let our military strength fall to the low point which made possible the fate that befell General Wainwright's forces in the Philippines."

We had the National Defense Act of 1920 but funds for its implementation were denied by the wave of international pac-

ifism which swept the country. The Colonel recognizes that a new National Defense Act will undoubtedly be necessary after this war. He urges that "Whatever we do in the future, whether in or out of an international organization to insure world order, the United States should maintain sufficient power—land, sea and air power—to make certain that we do not invite an attack such as the one our military weakness courted in 1941."

Service and Defense

Mississippi Society D. A. R. Raises Over \$17,000 for Blood Plasma Fund

THE Mississippi State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, last fall, raised \$17,077.79 for the Blood Plasma Fund of the N.S.D.A.R., by an intensive state-wide drive, directed by Mrs. Hanun Gardner, State Regent. This places Mississippi first in contributions to the Plasma Fund of the National Society at the end of 1943.

Leading in the contributions of the State Society's 34 Chapters were the Rosannah Waters Chapter of Clarksdale, Mrs. Milton Jones, Regent, with \$2,675.86; and the Mary Stuart Chapter of Tupelo, Mrs. Mahlon Brown, Regent, with \$2,600.

Chapters raising more than \$1,000 each are the Mississippi Delta Chapter, Rose-dale, Mrs. Walter Sillers, Regent, and the Madam Hodnett Chapter of Cleveland, whose work Mrs. Sillers directed in the

absence of Regent Mrs. E. C. Stamps, who is in service as a WAC, assisted by Mrs. Cordelia West and Mrs. Harry Ogden as drive chairmen. The Ashmead Chapter of Vicksburg, Mrs. William Cashman, Regent, and the Gulf Coast Chapter, Mrs. T. A. Wood, Regent, closes this honor roll of chapters.

A recent letter to the State Regent from Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General, states that already a part of this fund has been used to purchase mobile units and station wagons for the American Red Cross blood donor service for our armed forces. Inscriptions on this transportation equipment gives credit to the Mississippi Society for its donation.

DR. MARGARET ROE CARAWAY,
*Press Relations Chairman,
Mississippi Society, D.A.R.*

Special Features At Mississippi D. A. R. Conference

MRS. HANUN GARDNER, State Regent Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, announces the 1944 State Conference convened in Jackson on March 8 and 9 for its annual business session. Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, and Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General, were honored guests, as was Dixie Lee Cotton Herrin, the Society's own distinguished daughter now residing in New York City. Mrs. Herrin is a candidate for the office of First Vice President General on the ticket of Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, which was endorsed by the Mississippi Conference in 1943.

This Conference was marked by a D.A.R. Pilgrimage to Rosalie, the State D.A.R. Shrine at Natchez, on March 10, where the closing feature of Conference was the dedication of the Shrine garden in honor of Mrs. Percy Quin, a former State Regent and leader in D.A.R. work, who was closely connected with the development of the Shrine, especially the garden.

The garden dedication program included an address by Mrs. Cotton Herrin, founder of the Shrine, who, while she was State Regent of Mississippi's Society, in 1938, conceived the idea of acquiring and restoring this historic mansion as a State D.A.R. Shrine. With the enthusiastic co-operation of the state membership, Rosalie was purchased and its restoration under way within the year after she presented her plans to Conference.

Chairmen in charge of arrangements for Conference in Jackson were: Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Regent of Ralph Humphrey's Chapter, and Mrs. J. D. Ball, Regent Magnolia State Chapter.

In Natchez, arrangements for the garden dedication were made by Mrs. F. D. Brown, past Curator, and Mrs. Percy A. Benoist, present Curator, and Mrs. Hicks Parker, Regent of Natchez Chapter.

DR. MARGARET ROE CARAWAY,
*Chairman,
Press Relations, Mississippi Society, D.A.R.*

Buddy Bags

MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, Director of Buddy Bags, is constantly receiving grateful messages from men in the service who have been given Buddy Bags.

A letter from a trainee in the Quartermaster School at Newport, R. I., states: "I would like to congratulate the persons responsible for assembling one of the most practical gifts a service man could ever receive. There isn't an ounce of dead weight in the entire bag. I assure you each item will come in handy. I'd like to say that with people like the members of the D.A.R. remembering us, home doesn't seem so far away."

A letter from Camp Edison is written by a private who says: "I am writing to show my appreciation for the Buddy Bag, which contained anything and everything any service man should have in his possession. Many thanks. People like you and your organization are doing a wonderful job, in this war, for morale."

From an Infantry Training Battalion at Camp Wolters, Texas, comes a friendly letter: "I didn't write sooner to thank you for the gift as I am busy with my tactics of learning to be a good soldier. I appreciate your package. I think it was wonderful to do such a thing."

From a lieutenant in Brooklyn, N. Y., the following has been received: "Monday morning, being a very dull one, was certainly a bright one when I received a Buddy Bag. It was certainly a wonderful gift to receive and I want to express my gratefulness to you and the D.A.R. The Buddy Bag is, without a doubt, the answer to the everyday needs of a service man in the Armed Forces."

From the Office of the Chaplains of the Station Hospital at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the following was received: "If you could have seen the faces of the men when they opened these 'bundles of cheer', it would have compensated, I am sure, for all the loving interest shown in them on this occasion. It is in their behalf that I wish to thank you, for we had presents enough to supply each man with a gift. May I say, personally, that the way we men sometimes sew on buttons and darn socks is reason enough to appreciate the contrast when one looks at the fine workmanship on these Buddy Bags. You women proved to be not only willing workers, but also skilled in making these lovely bags, and they will serve for many useful purposes when the men leave the hospital and return to their barracks. As the men would say, 'You are simply swell.' As Chaplain here at the hospital it gave me the happy privilege of distributing these gifts, and to me it was a real experience, for my family was a thousand miles away, and this was my way of expressing the Christmas spirit to others in your behalf."

Also from a private in the same hospital comes this appreciation: "I must say that your gift really made this Christmas, my first in the Army and my first away from home, a much happier one than I expected it to be. All the other boys are of the same opinion. Best regards from all of us to all of you."

Your National Director desires to thank the Chapters and members who have had a part in giving Buddy Bags to our men in service. This project continues every day. May the work go on.

Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter

NANCY DEGRAFF TOLL CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Anna Smith, Regent, is 100 per cent National Causes, State Budget, Red Cross membership, and 123 per cent Blood Plasma Fund.

After Miss K. Zimmerman presented the needs of Approved Schools, \$25 was sent to Kate D. Smith; clothing to Crossnore; many Christmas cards to Hindman; an

afghan, knitted by a blind member, to Tamassee, and \$8.93 transportation paid to send 35 good library books to Lincoln Memorial and 430 books to Tamassee. Our members furnished the books.

Miss S. Ferris showed pictures and told about the hospital at Ellis Island. \$15 was contributed to warp a loom for a year.

Mrs. F. Stoner filled 69 Christmas boxes with gifts provided by the Chapter for de-

parting inductees. The Chapter furnished transportation to the train.

Mrs. W. L. Toburen reported \$459.34 given, and about 6,000 hours of other War Service by members who also bought \$20,000 in bonds and sold \$30,000 worth. The Chapter bought a second \$100 bond.

Members had 32 Victory gardens; sent in 40 pairs of glasses with 12 cases; helped furnish the Youth Center; gave five trees for Arbor Day; took part in all salvage drives; distributed 100 Manuals to new citizens, and took a great many current magazines to the American Legion Hospital at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mrs. J. S. Gray, chairman, prepared excellent programs on American music, featuring various composers and periods. Indian music was used when Mrs. K. Bumpus reviewed "The Shining Trail," by Iola Fuller. Five members prepared a panel on "Prefaces to Peace." Mr. A. E. Ball gave a talk on "Delinquency and Child Guidance."

More than 100 news articles were published during the year and 24 pictures were used.

In January "The Observer" of "The Monroe Evening News" published a long editorial on the life of Nancy DeGraff Toll, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, who was born during the life of George Washington and lived for more than a hundred years—her life came within a few months of spanning three centuries. The Chapter, bearing her name, celebrated its twenty-second birthday in February.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS OF MONROE, MICHIGAN

The George Washington Junior American Citizens' Club, the first of its kind in Monroe High School, was installed with appropriate ceremonies on Armistice Day, 1943, in the home-room of Miss May K. Smith, J. A. C. Chairman of Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter, D. A. R., of Monroe, Michigan. The group consisted of 33 ninth grade girls.

The Citizenship team of this club furnished the major portion of the program at the graduation of 83 new citizens on December 5. Mary Lou Goodwin gave the welcome and thanked the new citizens for their contributions to this country. She then introduced the other members who gave the J. A. C. Prayer, the motto and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. They sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," recited the American's Creed and concluded with the singing of America.

This group of girls bought an average of \$5.01 worth of war stamps a week during the semester—more than any other home room in Junior High. They also held first place three times and second place twice in weekly bond purchases during the Fourth War Loan Drive, ending with four times their quota purchased. During the "United We Attack" parade, the President and others of the George Washington Club rode in a decorated car.

From Victory Basket to Blood Plasma

THE plan for Alexander Love Chapter, Houston, Texas, this year was to have each major project embrace the work of several committees; so that in these busy war days every member might have the opportunity to contribute to D. A. R. activities and still have time for the many outside things that are crowding us all.

It seemed necessary to raise additional funds to help with our war projects, so we planned a Victory Basket Sale, for our first effort. We started in the summer by raising gardens and canning their produce—contributing materially to our Conservation Committee Work. Then, in the fall,

the members gave jars of this Home Processed Food to the baskets. Home canned food is eight ration points per quart, and there are no ceiling prices; be it tomatoes or pineapple. We had 48 points, or 6 quarts, in each basket, as well as some unrationed food—such as pickles, nuts, etc.

The Chapter realized \$60 from the sale of two such baskets. We felt a certain pride, too, in having this fruit of our own labor to give to the major National Defense Committee Project—the source of renewed life for wounded soldiers and sailors 'round the world—BLOOD PLASMA.

DOROTHY E. FORESTER.

Rhode Island Daughters Present a Mobile Canteen Unit

UNDER a clear sky, on a cold January afternoon, a mobile canteen unit was presented to the Providence Chapter of the American Red Cross by the State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederic Chase, on behalf of the Rhode Island Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In her short dedicatory address, Mrs. Chase told her audience that Rhode Island Daughters had been most responsive and enthusiastic in aiding the State Society with its plan to raise the money for this purpose.

In accepting this gift, Mr. Donald Cowell of the Providence Chapter, stressed the acute need of such a motor vehicle and reminded the Daughters that the canteen would fill not only a war time necessity but would be a peace-time asset in local Red Cross work, when it would be used anywhere and everywhere that Providence had cause to function in the relief of suffering caused by flood, fire or famine. Mr. Cowell then turned the canteen over to Mrs. Ned Stiles, chairman of Canteen Service. She said she was proud to assume the responsibility for its direction, as a loyal daughter as well as a canteen worker. She predicted that it would be put into active service within a week. Later developments made her prediction a fact. The following Sunday, the twenty-third of January, there was a call from the Woonsocket Red Cross for help in feeding the workers in the City Scrap Drive. The canteen was driven to Rhode Island's northern city by the Providence Motor Corps, where it was manned by local canteen workers.

In the February issue of the "Providence Red Cross Time," there is a complete description of the canteen. "The unit is the latest model among vehicles developed in the past two years for serving food out of doors. It is equipped with an oil stove, a sink with running water, an insulated compartment for hot coffee, two wells for milk and several handy cupboards and shelves."

Among those who were in the group that witnessed the presentation in the courtyard of "Cherry House," were Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General, Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Chaplain, Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harold A. Andrews, State Librarian, Mrs. William J. Haelson, State Custodian, Mrs. Charles E. Bartlett, State-Chairman of Press Relations, also Regents and representatives of Rhode Island Chapters of the D. A. R., from the oldest, Bristol, to the youngest, Block Island.

The visitors were entertained at tea, following the ceremonies, by the Providence Chapter of the Red Cross. Mrs. Arthur M. Allen, Chairman of the Volunteer Service, expressed her appreciation and thanked the donors for their gift; she introduced Mrs. Reuben C. Bates, chairman of the Motor Corps, who related interesting details of the trip which she made in the canteen, when she and two members of her staff drove it from Detroit to its new home in Providence.

Massachusetts Junior D. A. R. Motor Service

THE Massachusetts Junior D. A. R. Motor Service has been in existence since May, 1941; and, in fact, this was the first state to start such a unit. Eventually it became national. Although, at the Congress in Chicago, it was decided to suspend it, several of the states continued to carry on the work. It has proven itself well worth-while. We, in Massachusetts, have overcome several obstacles, and our biggest was due to the present set-up of defense organizations in this state. Due to the fact

that we organized in wartime, we were unable to be recognized as an emergency motor corps unit, nor did we have the necessary need for extra gas. Therefore, we were definitely handicapped. However, the members have done quite a bit of driving in spite of this; most of it has consisted of driving members to meetings, to hospitals for visiting, and national officers who have come here for meetings. We have more or less overcome this problem by some of the members joining the American

Women's Voluntary Services. This organization is primarily a transportation unit working with the Army Air Forces. The members drive the officers and civilian personnel attached to the Eastern Procurement District, Materiel Command, to and from the various defense plants and factories for inspection within a certain area in and around Boston. This is a national organization that has been functioning for about three years.

The Boston unit was organized in March, 1943. There are regular courses given for the members consisting of motor mechanics, first aid and map reading. The D. A. R. State Chairman, Miss Jeannette L. Osborn, felt that because of our more or less forced inactivity this would be a fine opportunity for our own Motor Service members to obtain excellent experience and training. It would give our members a chance to really be of some help as motor drivers in the war effort and also—which is just as important—it could present opportunities for new membership.

We could not function the way we were

as a separate unit in Massachusetts under our own name. It would also enable us to form a well-trained group of our own after the war. With these thoughts in mind, Miss Osborn went to Mrs. William Pouch, President General, and Miss Olive Webster, National Chairman, and secured their approval.

The fact should be emphasized that the Junior D. A. R. members are not joining as a D. A. R. group, but only as individual members. The hours and mileage can be counted towards the Junior D. A. R. Motor Service record.

Aside from the American Women's Voluntary Services project, the members have been acting as transportation chairmen in the various Chapters.

Miss Osborn, who is the Personnel Officer as well as Chairman, has spoken at D. A. R. Massachusetts State Conference as well as at the Junior State Conference, urging the members to join.

Mrs. Frederick Smith, State Regent, has definitely approved and has backed the members all the way.

Annual Colonial Tea and Community Program Given by Stamford Chapter (Conn.)

THE colonial tea and community program given each February by the Stamford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Connecticut Power Co. Auditorium, Stamford, on February 15th. A bright spot in the Chapter's calendar, this event has long been a tradition with Stamford Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. Maxwell H. Mernstein, presided and extended welcome. It was a community program with representatives of the Stamford Adult Education Classes as guests. Also attending were members of the Stamford Historical Society and friends of chapter members. At a brief business session which preceded the program it was announced that under the chairmanship of Mrs. William A. Grant, members, during January and February, had sold \$11,689.00 worth of War Bonds and Stamps on Fridays at the Bond Shelter. Chapter members were attired in colonial costumes, as were the cast of the historical playlet, "Mount Vernon," written and directed by Miss Mary Higgons, member of Stamford

High School Faculty and a member of Stamford Chapter. It was enacted by her drama class and depicted dramatic scenes from the life of young George Washington. The "Children of Mount Vernon," Nelly Custis and George Washington Parke Custis (Aileen Williams and Richard Sloat), come to life and tell briefly the story of Mount Vernon. Particularly colorful was the welcome home party given young George and Martha Washington in May, 1759, when, amid blossoming flowers, they, as bride and groom, arrived at Mount Vernon, three months after their wedding. Colonel Washington's part was taken by Alex Robbie and Martha's by Aileen Williams. The dances were directed by George Wagner and music by Victoria Terziom. Before the play, the blue-robed a Cappella choir, directed by Miss Elfrieda Pfeiffer, gave a most impressive and beautiful musical program, including numbers recently given by them over a national radio hook-up. They included Bach's, "Now Let All the Heavens Adore Thee", "Tallis Co-

mon's, Swing Song," Palfren; "Galway Piper," an Irish folksong, and "America," by Block.

A charming colonial tea was served from tables decorated with lighted red candles and an arrangement of red carnations. Mrs. Francis Leach was chairman of the tea. Pouring were Mrs. Ellery G. Peckham and

Mrs. Robert Dugdale in colonial costumes. As is the custom, the flowers used for table decoration were divided and sent to Chapter members who were ill or "shut-ins."

GERTRUDE CLESE DUGDALE,
*Press Relations Chairman, Stamford
Chapter, Stamford, Conn.*

Louisa St. Claire Juniors

THE Louisa St. Clair Juniors of Detroit, Mich., have had a full program for the first half of the current year beginning with a dessert bridge held at Newberry House in June. This was highly successful and enabled the group to furnish a "day room" for the Fort Wayne Barracks, including a fine radio-phonograph. We were also able to contribute a substantial amount to the "Foreign Body Detector Fund."

A series of parties, of which two have been held, are to aid in financing our war-time funds. The two parties already given were held at members' homes at which six girls were hostesses, furnishing the food, entertainment and prizes. These were dinners and the husbands were also invited. Two enjoyable evenings were spent and a fine financial gain realized.

In November the Juniors took charge of the Chapter meeting, serving luncheon and presenting a program entitled, "Women of India." Mrs. Eola V. Mengel, who gave the program, lived in India for several years and on her return brought back many beautiful examples of women's garb. These were modeled by the Juniors as Mrs. Mengel talked. This program was doubly interesting since Mrs. Mengel is a sister of our Junior President.

In addition to these activities we have been active in Red Cross work, over 900 hours having been turned in this year. The members are also donating blood to the "Blood Plasma Bank" as a group. The Piquette Armory, in Detroit, the Seeing Eye Fund, Tamasee School, and scholarship funds have also been contrib-



MISS JEANNETTE T. OSBORNE, STATE CHAIRMAN
MASSACHUSETTS JUNIOR D. A. R. MOTOR CORPS

uted to. The Piquette Armory's "Day Room" is in charge of one of our members so we have a keen interest in its welfare.

The Louisia Juniors hope to continue with their good work in the New Year.

MARGARET B. FISK.

State Regents' Pages



MRS. HENRY WALLACE TOWNSEND, STATE REGENT
OF MISSOURI



MRS. JOHN DENNIS BROWN, STATE REGENT OF
NEW MEXICO

MISSOURI DAUGHTERS are endeavoring to cooperate with the National Society in all war projects and standing committee work. We are purchasing bonds, spending hours at the Red Cross, and giving of our blood. We contribute to the D. A. R. schools and our own Missouri School of the Ozarks, Sacombe Park Day Nursery and the "Seeing Eye." Historic Arrow Rock Tavern is maintained and open to the public throughout the year. Four district meetings were held, with splendid attendance and remarkable enthusiasm shown. These meetings enable members to keep in close touch with the work, with a minimum amount of travel. The Missouri room in Memorial Continental Hall has been gladly given to the Red Cross for the duration. Members are urged to increase membership, thereby being of greater value to our Society and to our country. In times of conflict closer cooperation and loyalty is demanded. Therefore Missouri Daughters feel now is the time to be united and put forth every effort to win the war and everlasting peace. It is the hope of the State Regent to do

more and better work as we go onward together, uniting our best efforts for service to God, home and country.

JESSIE L. TOWNSEND
(Mrs. Henry Wallace Townsend),
State Regent.

NEW MEXICO is a land of vast distances and few people. But her Daughters of the American Revolution strive to make up for scarcity of members by enthusiastically supporting the program of the National Society in every way possible.

The State Regent came home from the National War Projects Meeting in Cincinnati last spring determined to raise the necessary funds to purchase a Mobile Unit. With only eight Chapters and less than four hundred members the \$1.00 per member requested by the National Society was a far cry from reaching this goal. But we proudly announce that through the 100 percent cooperation of the Chapters the ambition for the Mobile Unit has been realized and the D. A. R. National War Fund in New Mexico still grows and grows!

As New Mexico is too far from a Process-

ing Center her Mobile Unit has been assigned to Baltimore, Md., and will be officially presented to that Center when the State Regent goes East in April.

Daughters of the American Revolution of New Mexico have been active in every phase of war work. Prominent in organization of A. W. V. S., County Chairwomen of Bond Sales, Stamp and Bond Booths, serving on various boards, gracious hostesses at U. S. O. and Community Centers, cooperating in scrap drives, victory gardens, home canning, Red Cross activities, collecting tin cans, waste paper and fats. One Chapter, in a town where a large air base is located, furnished a recreation room at the base, and a committee goes each week to sew and mend for the boys, taking magazines and cookies.

Fittingly, the first service ribbons in the

State went to members in the first Chapter organized, Stephen Watts Kearny, and it was the State Regent's privilege to pin the service ribbons on the three members who had completed much more than the required 750 hours service.

With the war now in its third year, we realize that there is still much work for us to do, and that each of us has an obligation to serve the country according to our abilities and talents. In the days to come we shall strive to remember that the everyday, unexciting jobs—the little things that we are asked to do—comprise a large portion of the war effort, and that the fulfillment of these jobs will have a great bearing on the victory to come.

ELLA A. BROWN

(Mrs. John Dennis Brown),
State Regent, New Mexico.

Dual Citizenship

THE Japanese Government does not give any right of citizenship to the children of nationals of any other country when they are born in Japan; nor do many other countries. Wherever they are born they remain citizens of the country of their parents. "It is a matter of blood—not one of birthplace with them."

Yet the United States not only grants such citizenship to persons born here of alien parents, but claims them as citizens of the United States in opposition to the claim of the country of the parents' allegiance. Upon such a condition are based the problems of dual citizenship.

Born on American soil and taken back to Japan to be educated, about 2000 young Japanese are said to have returned to the United States in 1939 and 1940 and claimed citizenship. They are called the Kibei, 90% of whom are said to be making most of the trouble in the War Relocation Authority camps today.

Of 38,000 internees in the relocation camps, to which a government questionnaire was submitted, 5,333 persons answered "No" to the question:

"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces,

and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"

A bill before the United States House of Representatives, H. R. 4103, would provide loss of United States Nationality under certain circumstances. An amendment introduced by Mr. Johnson of California would accept the statement of non-allegiance on a government form to constitute self-expatriation when properly proven in one of the 2000 naturalization courts.

According to the committee bill, the Attorney General is authorized to declare that the signing of such a government form in itself constitutes a renunciation of citizenship. The Nationality Code, it is pointed out, provides a number of ways whereby an individual living outside the United States may lose his citizenship. Laws have been passed covering the taking away of citizenship obtained by fraud in naturalization proceedings. The present proposal, however, extends to the expatriation of natural born citizens by action of the Attorney General.

The bill H. R. 4103 was passed on February 23, 1944 by the House of Representatives, by vote of 111 to 33.—*National Defense News.*

Our Own Library

A YOUNG MAN in the uniform of a Marine walked briskly to the entrance of the Administration Building, followed the arrow marked "To the Library," and approached the stairway leading to it. He walked more slowly now, keenly aware of the beauty in line and detail. His father was an architect and builder who had trained his son to see the beauty in a stairway like this one. He hesitated a little as he entered the lovely, quiet book-lined room, but as Mrs. Walsh, the charming librarian, met him and asked if she might help him, he gained confidence.

"I'm from the West, and when my mother knew I was stationed in Washington she asked me to come here and make some notes about our ancestors. They all came from New England. My mother belongs to the D. A. R."

At once the card index was consulted and the needed books were placed on a table and the young man was soon taking notes.

He is only one of many men and women in the service whom we have been proud and happy to serve. These young men and women who do not know where they are

going seem to be interested in finding something about the ancestors from whom they came. And surely they could come to no better place, because we have more than thirty-three thousand books and many pamphlets to which they may refer. And even though the interest in all war work is uppermost in the minds of our members, they are still sending books to our library. If one wishes to copy a census record there is a nice dark corner off the library where the microfilm may be run through the recordak.

When the peace for which we pray comes, and we may again hold Continental Congress in our own beloved buildings in Washington, our own library will be more extensive than ever. The members who attend the meetings and take "time out" to copy genealogical data will find more books than ever before to which they may refer.

The library becomes more valuable each year, and any woman who has had the privilege of serving as librarian general fully realizes this.

FLORENCE TILTON CROCKETT,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Revised List of Census Reports on Microfilms in D. A. R. Library

MICROFILM CENSUS RECORDS

Arizona—1870, 1880.
Colorado—1870, 1880.
Connecticut—1850, 1860, 1870.
Delaware—1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
District of Columbia—1800, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Illinois—1850.
Indiana—1850.
Iowa—1850, 1860.
Kansas—1860, 1870, 1880.
Maryland—1850, 1860, 1870.
Massachusetts—1850, 1860, 1870.
Michigan—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Minnesota—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Montana—1870, 1880.
Nebraska—1870, 1880.
Nevada—1870.
New Hampshire—1850, 1860, 1870.
New Jersey—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
North Carolina—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Ohio—1850, 1860.
Oregon—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Rhode Island—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
South Carolina—1850, 1860, 1870.
Tennessee—1850.
Texas—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Vermont—1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Virginia—1850.
Washington—1860, 1880.
West Virginia—1870, 1880.

Our Museum: An Opportunity and a Challenge

HISTORY is very much like a pair of glasses, in that it enables us to see more clearly and to understand more intelligently the world around us. Much of ancient history, of course, preceded the discovery of writing, but it was recorded in part, nevertheless; recorded in the rocks; in the buried cities and the ancient tombs of long-vanished peoples.

Those early builders of civilization were not at all concerned with leaving us a record of their work. They placed all manner of objects in their tombs in order that the departed souls might use them in the next world. They had no idea that, centuries later, archaeologists would seek out these relics and use them as lamps to illumine our understanding of the civilization they represented. From them we know something of how these ancient peoples lived, what they ate, and wore; how they played, worked, circumvented the law, loved, hated, and quarrelled.

We know these things about them, but it is quite by chance and not by design that we are able to do so, for they felt no responsibility to posterity in this connection. Today, however, we recognize such a responsibility and have made provision for the preservation of the finer aspects of our civilization so that six thousand years hence those who come after us will not need to struggle to find remnants of our way of life. Such evidence will be easy to find, for it will be in our museums.

One of the finest contributions to the preservation of the early history of our country is to be found in the museum of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C. It is a collection that is chosen with discrimination and good taste and is displayed with artistry. We are especially fortunate in having as chairman of that work a woman who has the vision that we need in carrying forward the work of her predecessors, Mrs. C. Edward Murray. Moreover, one reason why visitors are so richly rewarded for their trip to the museum is because we have had as Secretary to the museum a young woman who is able

to bring color and meaning to the objects on display, Miss Helen S. Johnson. Miss Johnson has been succeeded by Miss Marjorie Wright. One of the quick ways of testing the minds of any civilization is by studying the place of women in its scheme of life, their responsibilities, their work, and their play. This museum reflects the life and times of our colonial women, and is a splendid tribute to them by the women of today.

Our museum is a good investment for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The dividends from that investment need not be restricted to our descendants, however. We ought to so utilize it that it will play a significant role in our own lives. If we used it as we might, it would yield us increasingly rich returns for our investment of time and effort. Let us explore some of these more apparent possibilities:

First, the enrichment of our personal lives. Why do some people have few friends? Possibly because they fail to carry their share of the responsibility for maintaining that relationship. Friendship operates on a two-way road, not a one-way track. Again, it is possible that they have few friends because they have so little to offer by way of interesting personalities; their ideas are uninteresting; their thoughts are dull and colorless. Compare such personalities with those who have many-sided interests, or hobbies which afford them something interesting to talk about.

In this connection our museum has much to offer us by way of interests and hobbies of many kinds. A few of these include such things as American silver and metal crafts; textiles, costumes, colonial food production and preparation; early American glass and pottery, weaving, printing, and kindred other items. The dividends from an interesting hobby extend even to the therapeutic field.

Second, educational possibilities for children. Much of our elementary and secondary school history is devoted to American history. Unfortunately, it sometimes fails to appeal to children as we should like to have it, because they must study it in the

abstract and not in the concrete. The old Chinese proverb that "One picture is worth ten thousand words" is even truer if we paraphrase it to read "One object is worth twenty thousand words." Too often we *read about* something instead of studying the thing itself. The study of real things is one of the beginnings of scholarship. Contrast the vividness of the impression gained from *reading about* the furnishings of a colonial kitchen with a visit to the colonial kitchen in our museum. There the pupils have an opportunity to *see*, to *hear*, and to *do*, for the Secretary to the Museum has worked out activities for the children to carry on during their visit. Again, compare reading *about* the evolution of our 26-letter alphabet, with the study of the eighteen century samplers, which show that alphabet in the process of evolution, through the omission of the letter J. The parent who sees the educational possibilities of our museum and enables his child to profit thereby will enable that child to enjoy an advantage that will bear rich dividends not only in greater interest and accomplishment in his school work but in a richer, more interesting personality as well.

Third, the field of research. This third possibility is one that could be unique with us if we would but make it so. It is the collection of early Americana on such a scope as to enable us to enjoy the respect and admiration of the scholars in American history. We ought to have in our national capital the finest collection of

things relating to our country's colonial period to be found anywhere in the nation. It is in the homes represented by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that such items are likely to be found. Every passing day lessens our opportunities of being able to secure them, for every day increases the chances that these treasures may be destroyed, scattered among unthinking kinsmen, or broken, or lost. We ought to have here the country's finest collection of colonial newspapers, books, documents, addresses, pictures, magazines, letters, wills, diaries; in fact, anything that would shed light on the darkness that now pervades much of our colonial history. This library-museum ought to be made available to the world of research. Under Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Historian Gen'l, we have made an admirable beginning in our air-conditioned rooms below the first floor, but it is only a beginning—and it is not now available to scholars of the academic world. To bring about such a center of early Americana would give us an enviable prestige among our scholarly historians, and earn in the world of research for us the respect and admiration that our organization deserves. Let us make Memorial Continental Hall the greatest center of early Americana in the world!

RUTH EMMA COYNER,
*Associate Professor of Education,
The George Washington University,
Washington, D. C., Marsia
Burns Chapter, D. C., D. A. R.*

Music for Soldiers

V-DISC records of classical, semiclassical and popular music are now supplied to soldiers in all commands of the United States Army throughout the world at the rate of 100,000 a month. This is a new program of the Music Branch, Special Services Division, authorized to fill a need

for furnishing service men with the types of music they had been used to at home. The 12-inch pliable records, containing a wide variety of music, are shipped to all Army installations overseas monthly in sets of 30 different discs, and to posts, camps, and stations in the U. S. in sets of six.

Children of the American Revolution

The C. A. R. Jeep

THE National Board and invited guests assembled in the National Officers Club Room of the Administration Hall, 17th & D Streets. The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, has proven again its loyalty for "home, and for God, and country" by presenting over a thousand dollars in War Bonds to a representative of the War Department, Lt. Samuel F. Corcoran, to be converted into a jeep for the Armed Forces.

Third in line of its accomplishments, the C. A. R. has already chalked up an ambulance and a clubmobile to the war efforts of an organization numbering approximately 1,200 children in 600 Societies throughout the United States and some in foreign possessions, the most recent Board Meeting confirming the newest addition—a Society in Cuba.

The ambulance fund of \$2,000 was presented December 5, 1942, to the Staten Island Red Cross Chapter. The ambulance purchased with that money is used to transport the returned wounded from ship to hospital at the New York Embarkation Center, as well as passenger coach for service men between the city and nearby army camp. Singularly enough, it is frequently driven by a volunteer worker, Mrs. Arnold Pouch, who is a near relative of Mrs. William Pouch, President General of the D. A. R., parent mother of the C. A. R.

That the ambulance is serving faithfully is best realized by reports from soldiers themselves who write in asking about the society behind the ambulance. One, a casualty of the Tunisian campaign, went so far in his interest and gratitude to ask about initiation requirements, stating he

has a family back in Wyoming he felt was eligible to join and, as soon as mustering out of service came, he wanted to get them lined up with the C. A. R.

On April 7, 1943, a check of \$2,400 was presented, also to the Red Cross, for the purchase of a clubmobile which has likewise seen lots of duty but because of its being close behind the firing line and thus linked with military secrets, C. A. R. hears little of its accomplishments other than it served in the African theater of operations.

Now, on December 9, only eight months later, inspired by the jeep campaign current among the schools, the C. A. R. made another presentation—a jeep contribution of its own. Just what the next effort will involve has not been definitely decided on, but opinions lean toward celebrating the C. A. R.'s fifty years of being an organization by concentrating on a goal exceeding in magnitude all previous efforts and having it, significantly enough, tied in with some phase of post-war planning.

MADELYNE ROUSSIN.

Written by CHARLES COULTER

10-year-old Chaplain of the Tallahassee Society, C. A. R. Used at their Special Meeting, in memory of Gertrude Belle Kipp, State President of Florida, on the afternoon of the funeral.

Dear Heavenly Father, we do thank Thee for Thy blessings to us. Our hearts are sad at losing such a friend as Gertrude Belle but we hope we may be finer boys and girls because of her leadership. May her ideals of Young America live in us. And may we prove to be faithful to her memory. For Christ's sake.

Amen.

Committee Reports

Radio

APRIL—Month of the Fifty-third Congress! Radio Round Table, Tuesday, April 18th, 4:30 to 6 P. M.—Room "F" Commodore Hotel.

Tea reservation, \$1.50—to be secured from the National Chairman of Radio, Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis, 80-90 Eighth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Please get your reservation early to assist the hotel management in their preparation for our comfort. Interesting speakers and a question box.

Reports are coming in, all of which will be available in scrapbook form at the Round Table, and high lights of each will be included in the National Chairman's report. Competition is keen between several radio-minded States, prizes being given by the District and State Chairmen. The results are being greatly anticipated.

Many States have cooperated with the National Broadcasters Association, and in Iowa alone the National Vice Chairman, Mrs. J. C. Liek, of Cedar Rapids, and State Chairman Mrs. George M. Newland, also of Cedar Rapids, in addition to several other D. A. R. members, are actively serving on their National Council.

Mrs. Margaret (Mrs. L. E.) Northrup has written an historic play which in "these days when patriotism and even tragedy makes us all interested in the islands where the Far West meets the Far East." With plans of their hoped-for future, the Japanese are looking toward the rich islands northwest of Australia. The history of two of these islands is to be found in a romantic, historic play, "Christmas Island." The timeliness of this radio drama embold-

ens me to write this letter: . . . "Some of our young people presented my play, 'Christmas Island,' over WIRE. It was a success . . . Any D. A. R. Chairman who wishes to expand, contract, omit portions, change the wording safely and without changing the plot, is permitted to do so. The song in the play is my own, and so does not require special permission for its use. The prologue could be omitted altogether, though it is based on a true case, and indicates what may be expected from the hero. The incident of the young girl in the grove is based on the belief that reverence is born in us; that an adolescent, having had no religious training, will pray to his own concept of a Supreme Being. That is stated in Rousseau's writings. Mr. Ross, the Scotch explorer, named Christmas Island. You will also notice Ross Island on your map.

"I should feel that my D. A. R. work had not gone for nothing if news of the availability of the script were made public; if the theme were publicly mentioned so that radio chairmen would know of its timeliness and that they might use it over their stations."

The material may be borrowed from the Filing and Lending Bureau, Washington, D. C., and at any presentation of this play the name of the author, Mrs. Margaret (Mrs. L. E.) Northrup, of Indianapolis, Indiana, should be given.

It has been a wonderful and pleasant experience to work with you all.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

REPRESENTATIVES of the State Department met with the film industry's leaders recently to discuss the new relationships between the Government and screen in foreign affairs. They pledged closer cooperation than had ever existed in the past and indicated clearly the Government's awareness of the important role which the screen holds in the promotion of international trade and understanding.

A motion picture and radio division of the Office of Public Information will have responsibility for liaison between the department and other agencies, particularly the Office of War Information, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, War Department and Office of Censorship, in matters involved in the dissemination abroad, through motion pictures and radio, of information regarding the war effort. It

will develop and execute cultural programs through those media.

A new committee on post-war programs has been set up to assist the Secretary in the formulation of post-war foreign policies and the execution of such policies by means of appropriate international arrangements. This committee probably will have much to do with the development of programs for the film industry's protection abroad after the war, under its general authority to formulate the policies which are to be followed by the department. The Government is aware that the screen is one of the most effective representatives abroad of American democratic ideals and industry. Assistance from the Government to the motion picture industry will be much more concrete than at any time in the past, the State Department agents said. Special training will be given to members of foreign missions and there will be close consultation with the organized industry. The department has been studying the cultural, political and economic importance of motion pictures, and is ready to make extensive use of the medium.

Arthur L. Mayer, Coordinating Committee, War Activities Committee: Modern warfare has brought a new and boundless opportunity to the producers of non-fiction pictures, widespread public interest in instructional, informational and topical subjects has been aroused, and the public is attending picture theaters in ever increasing numbers. More documentary films are now being produced in a week than were formerly turned out in a year. The public, especially as moviegoers, but primarily as citizens facing the complicated problems of the post-war years, will have a pressing

need for the visual, concrete messages on topical themes that documentaries can project. In preparing for the better way of life tomorrow that our boys are fighting and dying for today, the screen will have the responsibility as well as the privilege of continuing to perform the great public services that it has assumed during the war years.

We are asked to indicate our choice of the following, to be used as "Pictures about Ourselves for Other Peoples to See."

Abe Lincoln in Illinois	My Friend Flicka
Air Force	One Foot in Heaven
Blossoms in the Dust	Our Town
Cheers for Miss Bishop	Pride of the Yankees
Claudia	Ramparts We Watch,
Destination Tokyo	The
Edison, the Man	Sergeant York
For Me and My Gal	So Proudly We Hail
H. M. Pulham, Esq.	Stage Door Canteen
Happy Land	Story of Alexander
Hardy Family (series)	Graham Bell
Holiday Inn	Tennessee Johnson
Howards of Virginia,	This Is the Army
The	Thousands Cheer
Human Comedy, The	Tom, Dick and Harry
Iron Major, The	Union Pacific
Joe Smith, American	War Against Mrs.
Knute Rockne	Hadley, The
Land of Liberty	Western Union
Little Foxes, The	Yankee Doodle Dandy
Male Animal	Young Mr. Lincoln
Meet John Doe	Young Tom Edison

Send your choice of ten, together with other suggestions, to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y., stating you are a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman, MPC.

Press Relations

D A. R. publicity is largely confined to newspapers, dailies and weeklies, but there is another field which is important. It is publicity in magazines.

Certain endeavors of the D. A. R. are of special interest to some magazines. Such has been the case with the work of the Junior American Citizens Clubs. As a result of a contact that your national chairman made with the magazine, *Scholastic*, an article on the work of these clubs was published in one of its January, 1944,

issues. *Scholastic*, an educational publication, has a nation-wide circulation of over 155,000 and is read widely by teachers and educators. It is hoped that as a result of the publication of this article more J. A. C. Clubs will be formed, especially in sections where none now exist.

The Red Cross *Courier* in its issue of December, 1943, made special acknowledgment to the D. A. R. for office space for the entire national headquarters staff of the Prisoners of War Relief Section of the Red

Cross. During your national chairman's interview with the director in charge of this work for the Red Cross, it was her privilege to hear real tribute paid to the D. A. R. in accordance with the article to be found in the Red Cross *Courier*, entitled "D. A. R. Aids Red Cross." It portrays the spirit of mutual helpfulness that exists between these two Societies, these two great neighbors, both working together in a common humanitarian effort.

Your national chairman has submitted material concerning one of the most important D. A. R. war projects to a nationally known magazine of very wide circulation and has been informed that an article is being prepared for early publication. This will be of great interest to the members of our Society.

The last issue of the magazine, *Americana*, carries an article on Valley Forge during World War II in which the author, Dr. John Robbins Hart, President of the Valley Forge Historical Society, pays tribute to the leading part played by the D. A. R. in making contributions for the Robert Morris Thanksgiving Bell Tower to house the Washington Memorial National Carillon. The door is to be dedicated in honor of the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch. Special mention is made in the article of the Historian General, Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis; the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. William A. Thompkins, and others. *Americana*, of which our National Chairman of Radio, Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis, heads the research and circulation departments, is a quarterly magazine of history, genealogy, heraldry, literature and industrial history, and is widely read by persons

and students interested in those subjects.

Some of the various State publications have been generous in giving credit to the D. A. R. for markings and other patriotic endeavors. It is suggested that our own State Societies keep careful watch of the literature prepared by the various departments of their States and provide the necessary bureaus with information about the Society's accomplishments, which might be incorporated in State literature. In many of the State books of the American Guide Series, the D. A. R. is given generous recognition, but in some other States where the Society has done equally fine work, it has not been noted. It is of great value to our Society to have appeared in this splendid series. It is for us to give information to the proper authorities so that in the forthcoming books and pamphlets advertising the State, the D. A. R. may hope to receive favorable mention. When the war is won and over, it is expected that there will be much of this sort of travel literature published, as it will be greatly needed at that time.

Besides the magazines of national circulation, there are many State magazines in the educational, geographical, historical and social fields which offer possibilities for D. A. R. publicity to wide-awake State organizations. It is to be hoped that careful attention will be given to such possibilities, for while newspapers are read and then discarded in the average home, magazines are often retained for a long time and given to other people to read and enjoy.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,
National Chairman.



National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee

MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, *Chairman*

New National Defense Handbook

LANES OF LIBERTY is the title of the new National Defense Handbook. It expresses the desire of the Chairman, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd of Denver, Colorado, to make available to the members a number of discussions which may be used as the basis of chapter programs.

Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, of Chicago, Illinois, Adviser on the National Defense Committee, and formerly national chairman, and Mrs. Paul Scharf, Executive Secretary, also contributed various articles. The booklet was compiled and edited in the National Defense Office.

"To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty" is the motivating purpose behind the publication.

The discussion begins with a presentation of the American Way "that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." As foundation stones in the discussion of the American Way are such subjects as Brotherhood, only real as based on faith in God; Inalienable Rights; Limited Authority in Government, Free Enterprise, The American Home and Citizenship.

The importance of fulfilling the duties of citizenship and deliberate training for citizenship are covered in this chapter. It is shown that unless the citizen has the same zeal for his faith that is shown by the opposition the American Dream is indeed ended; while with true and active citizens who have knowledge of the faith that is in them, and of the enemy that would destroy them, America can go for-

ward toward the attainment of her ideals.

As against this Way of Life, the Totalitarian Way is presented, interpreted through Government of Limitless Powers, Socialism and Communism, Naziism and Fascism and their destructive forces. That totalitarianism is the way of zealots for the control of the lives of others, the destruction of their faith, and that it is a growth that destroys as it spreads is made amply clear.

Tomorrow's World is an attempt to trace the foreign policy of the United States and to develop certain tenets to be held to in the steps being taken in world cooperation for peace and order. In the development of this subject various plans that are claiming public attention are analyzed to show whether or not they are contributions to the American Way of Life. The purpose in treatment throughout is to show that in that way lies liberty, and that to preserve that way is the responsibility of citizens of this country. It is believed that freedom for oneself is the greatest contributing factor to freedom and opportunity throughout the world.

An Appendix contains documents that will contribute to the study of the problems before the world today and tomorrow. Among these are Wilson's Fourteen Points and Hoover and Gibson's enumerations of the dynamic forces that sit at every peace table, as well as the Atlantic Charter now being put to test.

Your Chairman closes the discussions with two important themes: The Root of War and the Survival of Freedom. It is her hope that the booklet will aid in clearing the thought of many on vital issues of the day.—M. P. S.



News Items

A Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution Living in Dixon, Illinois

THE account of the Real Granddaughter in Maine prompted the Dixon (Illinois) Chapter to hunt up the history of Miss Rosalie Eckert, of Dixon, whose grandfather served in the Revolution.

Miss Eckert was born September 29, 1874, in Groveland, Illinois. She lived in Amboy, Illinois, until 1922, when she came to Dixon. She had joined the Dixon Chapter while living in Amboy, the paper being dated December 4, 1920.

Her Revolutionary ancestor was John Sebastian Swigart. He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and enlisted at the age of 17 as a drummer. He served at Valley Forge with Washington and in engagements against the Indians. He married at Belleville, Ohio. He lived to be one hundred years old and died in Ohio, probably at Mount Vernon, Ohio, as that was his home in later years. Miss Eckert remembers her mother talking about him although she herself never saw him. His Revolutionary War record is given in the Pennsylvania Archives, volume 5, pages 97 to 119, and states: "John Swigart was a private in the Bedford County Militia without date, probably in companies formed in 1782 for protection against the Indians. He also appears on the rolls as a private in Capt. William McCall's Company, 3d Battalion, Bedford County Militia."

Miss Eckert's mother, daughter of John Swigart, was Elizabeth Jane Swigart, one of two Real Daughters in the Dixon Chapter, from February 9, 1921, to May 9, 1921. She was born in Newville, Richmond County, Ohio, March 31, 1843, and died at Amboy, Illinois, May 9, 1921. She was married to Louis Casper Eckert in 1859. A National Marker was placed on the grave of Mrs. Eckert in Prairie Repose Cemetery, in Amboy, Illinois, by the Dixon Chapter, D. A. R., in observance of Constitution Day, September 17, 1935. The two daughters of Mrs. Eckert, Mrs. Nellie Eckert Peterson and Miss Rosalie Eckert, unveiled the marker, which is of white marble and has the following inscription:

"Elizabeth Swigart Eckert, 1841-1921."

In the center of the stone is a bronze plaque engraved with the words: "Real Daughter of Revolutionary Soldier, 1775-1783, Erected by Dixon Chapter, D. A. R."

Miss Eckert is a member of the Baptist Church, having joined the Amboy Church in 1896, and the Dixon Church in 1926. She has two brothers living, William E. Eckert, at Holton, Michigan, and Melvin B. Eckert, at Aurora, Illinois. The sister, Mrs. Peterson, died in 1940.

Miss Eckert served as historian for the Dixon Chapter for two years.

Elizabeth Ellington Chapter

BY FLORA P. MARTIN

THIS Chapter was organized February 15, 1926, by Mrs. Cora P. Burlew, organizing regent, with 13 organizing members. The name, Elizabeth Ellington, was given to honor Lady Elizabeth Ellington, a member of the English nobility. Living in New York at the beginning of the American Revolution, she espoused the cause of the Americans, laid aside her title, and devoted herself to patriotic work, knitting, making clothing, and nursing the sick.

She was the great-aunt of Mrs. James Carr, of this city.

Mrs. Cora Burlew, organizing regent, was first regent for one year. The following named filled the office of Regent, successively: Mrs. G. A. Hastings, Mrs. L. L. Bysom, Mrs. R. L. Bender, Mrs. Edward E. Crawford, Mrs. L. B. Speer, Mrs. B. F. Harrison, Mrs. J. Christensen; Mrs. L. A. Bender, Mrs. L. N. Hein, and Mrs. W. J. Works.

Elizabeth Ellington Chapter has contributed to various local organizations and enterprises; for Student Loan; Angel Island; University Chapter House, Seattle; the Sponsored Schools of the D. A. R.; has been active in patriotic work, generally, and has endeavored to impress upon the boys and girls of today a love for our country and respect for its flag. Elizabeth Ellington Chapter has shown in its work that it has ever conformed to the principles of our State motto: "Patriotism, Reverence, Remembrance."

Elizabeth Ellington Chapter was instrumental in placing a marker which located the fort of the Snoquamish Indians. The spot also marks the location of the first school house in the county. The marker is a huge boulder of beautiful granite, five feet in height. It was excavated while grading the street in East Bremerton. Mrs. B. F. Harrison, then regent, donated the plaque placed on the boulder, inscribed as follows: "Site of the old Indian Fort. Here the Indians had their races and their sports. Here also stood the first school house of Kitsap County."

Our Chapter was presented a beautiful gavel by George Minard, through his mother-in-law, Mrs. James Kenyon. It was cut from an historic tree grown on his

family home, which is now the site to the marker of Robert Gray Chapter.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution awards proficiency in antiaircraft gunnery. The U. S. S. Nevada was the recipient of this grant, which one year occurred at P. S. N. Y. Our Chapter was honored by an invitation from Capt. Francis W. Rockwell, commanding officer of the Nevada, for our officers of the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter to take part in the ceremony of acceptance.

Elizabeth Ellington was co-hostess with three other chapters, Elizabeth Bixby, of Vashon Island, Michael Trebert, of Port Angeles, and Captain Charles Wilkes Chapter, of Bainbridge Island, to entertain 400 delegates and members from all parts of the state, and officers from Washington, D. C., at the Annual Conference of the Washington State Society, at the Olympic Hotel, March, 1941. Our Chapter has been honored by several state committeeships, and two state officers, that of recording secretary by Mrs. Eve Didrickson and recording secretary by Mrs. Edwin E. Crawford.

This Chapter, through its members, is active in work of the Red Cross and other Civilian Defense work during this global war.

"What Can Be Done If You Try"

A MOST outstanding addition to our Pennsylvania Daughters is the "new born" Braddock Trail Chapter, of the National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution, which was conceived of on June 27, 1943, and organized on November 27, 1943, with a prospective membership of seventy-seven members.

Two wide-awake Daughters, Laura Hay Braddock (Mrs. James S.), Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, as Organizing Regent, and Charlotte Hay Beard (Mrs. R. Edward), a sister of Mrs. Braddock, of Connelville, Pennsylvania, labored for the short period of five months compiling data for the applicants of this new chapter, and not a stone was left unturned to develop what they felt could be accomplished,—and their accomplishment might well serve as a model for many other Daughters to follow.

The deep interest in increasing the mem-

bership of the National Society was shown by the painstaking work and untiring effort put forth by these two Daughters in so short a length of time, which terminated in utmost success. Applications were filed by them covering eighty-one sets of originals and supplementals. They were not interested in, nor did they solicit, transfers from other Chapters, but confined their survey to a certain radius, and gave of their time and energy to search records in courthouses, county histories, cemeteries, tombstones, churches, family Bibles, libraries, etc.; thus compiling data to complete applications for the large number filed.

On December 15, 1943, this infant Chapter—infant by birth, but not in numbers—was confirmed by the National Board, as the Braddock Trail Chapter, the name being suggested for the Chapter by Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Beard, commemorating

the historic road over which General Edward Braddock and his army passed in 1775, the road leading directly through what now is the Borough of Mount Pleasant, and through the surrounding territory from which these members were assembled.

Much credit is given by Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Beard to the encouragement and assistance rendered by Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Pennsylvania State Regent, and Mrs. John C. Hartman, Pennsylvania State Consulting Registrar, who were present at the organization meeting on November 27th, which was followed by a beautiful tea

with Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Beard as hostesses.

The first regular monthly meeting of this new Chapter will be held Saturday, January 15, 1944, in the American Legion Home, Church Street, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and moving pictures of the Braddock Trail will be shown.

The entire community has shown a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Braddock and Mrs. Beard for founding this large Chapter of the very finest of the fine patriotic organizations, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester, N. Y., Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee Year

IN the book of Leviticus, chapter twenty-five and verses ten and eleven, the thought is expressed that the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you. A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you." Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is carrying out this Biblical thought of making this fiftieth year a jubilee year.

Irondequoit Chapter in Rochester, New York, was organized with Charter No. 68 fifty years ago, February 15, 1894, by Mrs. William S. Little as the founder at the home of Mrs. Rufus A. Sibley. There were sixteen charter members, one of whom is now living in Rochester. Soon in the membership list were eight "Real Daughters" whose fathers had served in the American Revolution. In this group was Mrs. Louise L. Rochester Pitkin, whose father Nathaniel Rochester had been a Colonel. A Virginia gentleman, coming here as a pioneer, he bought a large tract of land and was honored by having this early settlement on the banks of the Genesee River named for him.

Another was Mrs. Mary Millener Horton, daughter of Alexander Millener, who had been a drummer boy in the American Revolution. He was with General Gates at Monmouth, at the Battle of Brandywine, and at the final scene at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered. It is said that he was one of the drummer boys who

played the march music when the British soldiers laid down their arms. Playing his drum at a Fourth of July parade in Rochester, with a fife on each side gave an artist who saw it the idea for his famous picture, "The Spirit of '76", which won the prize at the Centennial of 1876 in Philadelphia and became one of the most famous pieces of art connected with American history. His Revolutionary drum, given by this daughter to the Chapter, is one of their most treasured possessions. These eight "Real Daughters" lived to advanced ages: 101, 98, 95, 93, two to 92, 86 and 84.

In the membership list today is a Real Granddaughter, Miss Edna M. Sheldon, who was born at Chester, Vermont, ninety-five years ago. Her grandfather, Josiah Sheldon, served from Vermont in the American Revolution, and her grandmother's two brothers were killed during the struggle.

The Indian name, Irondequoit, given to a bay here by the Senecas, was chosen by the chapter for the peculiar significance of its meaning—a smaller body of water opening into a larger—as an appropriate name for a branch of the larger National D. A. R. Society.

While Mrs. Little was regent on December 7, 1895, Iroquois Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized by Mrs. George Elwood. It was one of the first, perhaps the very first, C. A. R. in New York State. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop had started the very first group, April 5, 1895, at her home, Concord, Massachusetts, and

called it "Old North Bridge Society, C. A. R." In December, 1945, Iroquois Society will be fifty years old.

Irondequoit Chapter has a worthy record of accomplishments. During the Spanish-American War all the Red Cross work was done under the chapter's auspices; Hospital Corps for training nurses was organized, and "Diet Kitchens" were financed in camps. The names of Mrs. Fairbanks, president general, and Mrs. Little, the Chapter's regent, were inscribed on a gun taken from the Spanish Fleet in Manila Harbor and presented to Rochester in appreciation of what the D. A. R. had done.

In World War I the Chapter was the first organization to work for the Belgians. When the government telegraphed to Rochester for hospital supplies, the Chapter responded with a large consignment—the first Red Cross equipment to go from Rochester. Classes were organized in nursing and financed by the Chapter with 499 women trained; "Soup Kitchens" were started in the Chapter House; many needy were fed; Base Hospital No. 19, considered one of the best equipped overseas, was sponsored; the Chapter House was opened as a hospitality center for service men, and over 3,500 men were entertained in ten months and 7,000 meals served. The chapter "Service Flag" had 221 stars for husbands, sons, and brothers in the service, 6 gold stars, and 19 for chapter members in service. In this World War II the members have bought bonds, worked at the Red Cross headquarters, established a nursing scholarship at Strong Memorial Hospital for an Indian girl, made "buddy bags" and "chuckle books" for army hospital, and contributed for the national blood plasma project. Miss Grace I. Schneider, chairman of the War Service Committee, compiled a guide book for service men who come to Rochester, which is very useful. Two chapter members are WACS and one is a WAVE.

The graves of Revolutionary heroes slain at Cuylerville in Sullivan's Raid in 1777 were located and the remains placed in a D. A. R. plot in Mt. Hope Cemetery here. A large granite boulder with a bronze tablet was dedicated on the plot. Graves of the eight "Real Daughters" were marked

with the D. A. R. emblem markers and the photographs of these "Daughters" hung in the Board Room at the Chapter House.

The chapter has made many contributions to D. A. R. projects: King Albert's Birthday Fund, Public School Memorial Scholarships, International Serbian Education Commission, American International College, Martha Berry School, Tamassee School Building Fund, Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge Memorial Bell, Philippine Scholarships, American Commission for Devastated France, Signers Tablet in State Capitol at Albany, National Old Trails, Margaret Corbin Memorial, Billopp House, Olive Whitman Memorial Scholarship, Sir William Johnson Room at Old Fort Niagara, Tablet in Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Magna Charta Tablet, Yorktown Room, and many others. In recognition of the one thousand dollar scholarship raised by the chapter for the education of Serbian boys, the regent, Mrs. William B. Hale, was awarded a silver medal by the King of Serbia, and the bronze medal of Corsivo was given Mrs. John P. Mosher, secretary of the fund.

When Constitution Hall was built \$2,100.00 was contributed, and fourteen chairs were donated by members. Flags and flagpoles have been given to various societies and many leaflets about the flag distributed. Articles about the old houses in Rochester were written and printed in the local paper at the request of the chapter. Tombstone inscriptions have been copied, copies from county records, family Bibles and many other sources have been sent to the D. A. R. headquarters and to the state capitol.

On the two hundredth anniversary of the birthday of George Washington an elm tree, propagated from the original Cambridge, Massachusetts, elm under which Washington took command, was presented to the city for Washington Park. The chapter united with the Rochester Historical Society in placing a quartzite boulder and tablet at the approach to the Veterans Memorial Bridge, marking the site of the early village of Carthage in honor of the pioneers of 1809-1834, "whose ox carts had halted at the river's brink and whose stout arms had subdued the wilderness and built

Carthage." Since 1934 a memorial scholarship has been maintained at Tamasee School, and since 1935 forty-three D. A. R. Good Citizenship medals have been given each year to girls in the sixth grades of the public schools.

Mrs. Little served as state regent, and Mrs. John P. Mosher as state president of the C. A. R. and as vice president general. State conferences have been held three times under the auspices of the chapter: in 1898, 1921 and 1936. Being the only chapter in the city the membership list has been as high as 625 members.

In its fifty years the chapter has had two beautiful old-time mansions as headquarters. Under Mrs. Frank F. Dow, as regent, the chapter bought the "Mansion House," which was once the home of one of Col. Rochester's daughters. Here the chapter gave a brilliant reception in 1911 for Gov. and Mrs. Dix and Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant in connection with the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city. Outgrowing the mansion, the chapter, during Mrs. William B. Hale's regency in 1920, bought another century mansion, built in the Greek Revival Period style with four Doric columns. Situated in what was once called "the ruffled shirt district," this has been the headquarters of the chapter for nearly a quarter of a century.

The chapter started its golden jubilee celebration with a gala dinner at the Century Club on November 10, 1943, with Mrs. William H. Pouch as a special guest of honor. Members of the Sons of the American Revolution were also present. A citation of appreciation was made to Mrs. Pouch for her inspiration, her outstanding leadership, for the fine spirit in which she had carried on her work and for the high ideals she has had for the Society.

On February 15, the exact date of the organization, the Chapter met at the headquarters for a fitting program. "The Spirit of '76," as a voice from the past, gave the prologue from the entrance hall—speaking of the Minute Men, the heritage from the past and the duty of the D. A. R. to carry on and "not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained." Then a member dressed in the costume of the founder told of the organization meeting, February 15, 1895, at the home of Mrs. Rufus A. Sibley. Two women representing two of the Real Daughters, Mrs. Pitkin and Mrs. Horton, gave short accounts of their Revolutionary fathers, and the Revolutionary war drum of one was shown. Episodes in the regimes of the regents were given: Mmes. Martin W. Cooke, William E. Hoyt, Frank F. Dow, William B. Hale, Bert Van Wie, Arthur E. Sutherland, John P. Mosher, Otis W. Dryer, Eldred W. Kennedy and Rupert W. Kuenzel.

Then from the hall came the voice of the mansion, giving the history of the house from the 1820s and praising the chapter for its golden jubilee project of raising a fund to paint the exterior, which will thus keep the Gremlins from any destructive work. Descending the stairway, with its beautiful mahogany balustrade and its rare newell post of inverted pineapple design, came two members in old-time costume, representing the original owners for whom the mansion was built—Harvey Ely, one of the first millers of Rochester, and his wife.

The outstanding achievements of Irondequoit Chapter during the past fifty years of existence, through changing times and emergencies of three wars, will go down in local history as a magnificent record of service.

MRS. GEORGE HOWARD.



A Colonial Mansion

BY GENEVIEVE TETER WILLIAMS

THROUGH this attractive doorway many distinguished guests have entered. The brick mansion was built on the site of what was once the stockade Fort Dodderidge, in Avella, Washington County, Pa., twenty miles from Pittsburgh and five miles from the West Virginia line.

This estate covered one thousand acres of rich land that had been given by the King of England to Capt. Samuel Teter in 1773. The house he built on it was a huge one of log cabin construction, and the place was called "Plantation Plenty."

In 1797 Mr. Isaac Manchester purchased the "Plantation" from Capt. Teter and began the building of this great house, which took fifteen years to complete. All the tools and implements for the work had to be made on the place, and there is not a nail in the whole structure. From mahogany grown on the estate were made the mouldings, the newel posts, the banisters, the fire fronts and the hardwood finish throughout the mansion.

The sideboard made for its own place in the dining room is massive and in keeping with the generous proportions of everything in the house. If the sideboard could only speak, what tales it could relate of long ago hospitality. The rooms are very large and the ceilings high, but the furnishings are a joy to behold. All are rare antiques that have been used thru more than two generations and each occupant of the home has felt a keen responsibility to keep the house and its contents in fine condition. There are marvelous tables, chairs and bookcases and a stenciled settee with chairs to match, which fills one's soul with envy.

The Misses Manchester, maiden sisters and direct descendants of Isaac Manchester, and the present owners were most gracious in showing my sister and me all over the house, upon our explaining that we are direct descendants of Capt. Samuel Teter. He is the revolutionary soldier ancestor thru whom I joined the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

The sleeping rooms were large and well planned for comfort, with a beautiful fireplace in each one. How glad I was when



PLANTATION PLENTY

we were taken to the attic. One naturally expects to find a confusion of trunks, boxes, baskets, etc. Instead the large attic space was in perfect order. Along the side walls were numerous chests and hat boxes. How I wished that I might have a peak into them, as I am sure there must have been put away voluminous skirted silk gowns and millinery of ancient times.

At each end of the attic was a broad brick chimney and in one of them I noticed a door. Upon asking what it was for, I was told it was to smoke meats and fish, instead of the usual outdoor smokehouse. What a clever way to utilize the heat.

Down, down we went to the basement kitchen. Some of the house was built on the foundation of the first one, the log cabin, and the old brick oven was there as it had been then, only now surrounded with the latest improvements in electrical conveniences. The spring water is still running into this kitchen as in the days

when the Captain lived there. Also the huge fireplace, made of field stones, built in those days, was still in good condition.

It would be hard to find another colonial mansion in such a fine state of preservation. Mr. Isaac Manchester planned to build an elegant and artistic dwelling that would last for ages, and he succeeded. Mr. Henry Ford went there at one time when hunting for antiques, but when he saw these, said, "everything belongs right here."

On such a great estate there are vast pasture and timber land, orchards with a large number of fruit trees, vegetable gardens, flower gardens and just about every-

thing one could wish. All of the buildings on the place are in good repair. In a toolhouse is an exhibit of plows—every type that has been used since the early days.

In time the estate will fall into the hands of a lineal descendant of Isaac Manchester, so there is no telling how many more years it will be kept in such perfect condition, for the pride of the Manchesters is very great in this landmark of their ancestors, and the mansion speaks, as do the family records, of the important gatherings held there and the entertaining of notables of its day. It was, and is, the show place and pride of the community.



Mrs. Sarah Ann Hilt

MRS. SARAH ANN HILT, charter member of Lafayette Spring Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Tell City, Indiana, passed away on September 16, 1943. She was past 91 years of age and was the chapter's oldest member as well as its only Real Granddaughter.

Born on February 1, 1852, on Nolin's Creek, Kentucky, where her paternal grandfather, John Anderson, of Hanover County, Virginia, had settled on a Revolutionary land grant in 1808, she was the fourth child of John Poindexter Anderson and Louisa Ann Marion Hanna, of Virginia and Ohio lineage respectively. She moved with her parents to Indiana at the age of three, and spent the remainder of her life there.

She was proud of the Andersons-Poindexters-Hampdens-Lees and Hannas, all of whom were her forbears, and in her family of five children and twenty grandchildren she inculcated this same love. It was a matter of especial pride that members of her family had participated in every war since that of the American Revolution.

She was married to Samuel N. Hilt in 1877, and they lived happily together for 55 years. He died in 1932.

She was one who never grew old in her thoughts following the modern trends, with a rare understanding and a deep interest, particularly along educational lines. Aside from her chapter, her greatest interest cen-

tered in Girl Scouting. On her last birthday, thirty local girl scouts surprised her with an evening visit, and she straightway set them to work "tacking" twenty-four baby quilts she was making for the Red Cross! Her hobbies were reading, quilt-piecing and knitting. She had more than 800 hours to her credit in Red Cross work during the last two years of her life.

She was a pioneer teacher of Southern Indiana, and Perry County's oldest teacher. She was well versed in the rudiments of learning in her day, excelling in the three "R's", with the special distinction of being the champion speller of three counties. She was a member also of the National Education Association, the United-Spanish American Auxiliary, the McGuffey Club, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Rebekah Lodge, and the Evangelical and Reformed Church. She never lost interest in local, state, national, or world affairs, and so long and so far as her health and her means would permit, was a generous supporter of every worthy cause.

"The great use of a life is to spend it for something that outlasts it"—(Henry James).

LUCILE M. GERBER
(Mrs. John B.),

*Publicity Chairman and Past Regent,
Lafayette Spring Chapter.*

Parliamentary Procedure

"To interpret—to explain or tell the meaning of; translate; elucidate. To construe or give (a particular) force or meaning to, as in the light of individual belief or judgement; To show by illustrative representation—solve, render, expound, unfold, unravel. Translation, version, construction."

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

AS this letter goes to the printer shortly to be printed in the April magazine I am sorry that I will not be able to answer a number of questions regarding the election in April and other matters pertaining strictly to the activities of Congress. Some of the recent questions have been very important, and when I have pressed the matter members frankly acknowledged they have not read the recent magazines. I have only recently received a copy of a letter sent out by those interested in the campaign for the election of officers in April, stating that tellers for candidates must be delegates and that each candidate must be a delegate before she can be nominated for office!

I have stated over and over again in articles in several magazines that tellers do not necessarily have to be delegates, and that if a teller is a delegate she has the right to her vote. As far as having any requirement in our by-laws that members elected to office must be delegates to the Continental Congress—I would like to know who ever started *that* snowball rolling. It seems to have gathered quite a momentum and has caused a great deal of confusion and misapprehension among the candidates. Where in our by-laws have you been able to put your finger on such a requirement? We have one restrictive measure in Article IV on page seven of our National Constitution. It reads as follows: "No two Vice-President Generals should be residents of the same state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any other country geographically outside of the United States." That does not say that a candidate for Vice-President General must be a delegate to Continental Congress. Read Article II under the heading of election of officers. This Article is too long to repeat, but read it and find out for yourself if your National Organization requires a candidate for office to be a delegate at the Continental Congress.

There are certain restrictions in Section

3 of Article II and these must be abided by as every other requirement in Article II must be obeyed. Read each section slowly and carefully and if you are confused at the first reading, read each paragraph again, and I believe you will be able to interpret the meaning of each one for yourself. Our by-laws were written under the supervision of Gen. Henry M. Robert himself, and while they have been amended a number of times, the "intent and purport" is still the same and we "hold to," the original basic principles. I find that there is a tendency on the part of quite a few to interpret our by-laws to suit their own ideas. When I remind them that they are a part of the National "Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and that chapters (and state societies) are legislated for by the National Organization which is the supreme head of the N.S.D.A.R. then, I seem to be, in their language "dictating" to them.

The National by-laws authorize chapters to adopt certain rules for the transaction of its local business, but rules that they adopt must conform to the National Rules. So it is with the state society, they may have by-laws but these by-laws must not conflict with the National Rules and Policies. Now it stands to reason that it would take a very large volume to incorporate every requirement that a chapter or a state should meet, and so they are given a parliamentary authority (Robert's Rules of Order Revised) to follow in every case where the National by-laws fail to provide a requirement.

Now I find that this is where the chapters do not seem to want to cooperate, and I believe it is because they do not understand, for instance: Our National by-laws give each chapter an opportunity to provide certain rules for the transaction of its business, but where they have not provided certain provisions they do expect them to comply with a parliamentary procedure that is fair for one and fair for all. Take a nominating committee, for instance: Our National by-laws say nothing about a chap-

ter even having a nominating committee, but if a chapter understands the correct procedure they would know that Robert in one of his books would certainly tell them how this should be done. Now for years chapters have been having the nominating committee *appointed by the Regent*, and as one member expressed it to me, "They felt that the power of the forthcoming election was in the hands of the present Regent." I have been "preaching" that this is all wrong! And I am very sorry my dear chapter Regents to have to say this but, "If the shoe fits you put it on." Please don't write to me for the name and address of the person who wrote to me and told me that your chapter is doing this very thing.

Robert says that "THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE SHOULD NEVER BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT" but, "SHOULD BE APPOINTED (ELECTED) BY THE ASSEMBLY." A Regent who appoints a nominating committee to nominate the officers of the chapter for the coming term has all the power in the world in her two hands. She places her own friends on that committee, and there the proverbial "CLIQUE" is formed. I am very sorry to have to say this but it is true and if you want to be fair to your organization as Regent, no matter where you are nor how small or large your chapter is, you will not appoint your nominating committee.

Just to show you how far such policies as that may be carried, I had a letter the other day from the member of a chapter asking me why their Regent brought in a list of names for delegates and alternates to Congress (thereby nominating them herself) and asked the chapter to vote for them. This member said, "Is such a privilege as that given to a Regent?" Certainly not. A Regent has no business to constitute herself a nominating committee, and if the chapter has no committee on nominations, the Regent should call for nominations from the floor, and remember that Robert says, "That voting is not limited to the nominees, as every member is at liberty to vote for any member who is not declared ineligible by the by-laws," and this, bear in mind is the rule at all elections. Some organizations have a rule: "Nominations for office shall be by ballot and the two candidates having the highest number of votes shall be the nominees for election." The legal effect of such a by-law is simply

to limit the names of candidates printed on the ticket to two for each office. *That does not mean that members may not vote for any one they please. I will repeat this in the affirmative: Members may vote for any one they please.*

One matter I want to speak of is an amendment to the National by-laws that was passed three or four years ago. It is now Section 6 of Article II. Formerly the title of Honorary President General was conferred for life by a two-thirds vote at any Continental Congress upon a member who had held the office of President General. This honorary title was conferred in recognition of valuable service rendered to the Organization, and for many years the last thing on the program. This courtesy was accorded by a rising vote. However, when the by-laws were amended in 1941 this section was changed to read as follows: "In recognition of valuable service to the Organization the title of Honorary President General may be conferred for life by a two-thirds vote *by ballot* at any Continental Congress upon a member who has held the office of President General."

This amendment naturally changed the procedure as the name of the honorary officer had to be placed on the ballot, and naturally would have to come before the Congress in nomination for the honorary office. All candidates are nominated from the floor during the Continental Congress, and this year their names are on the printed ballot that is used on the machine upon which we vote. These names have to be printed far in advance so as to be ready for use when needed. As our National by-laws stipulate that the title of Honorary President General may be conferred for life by a two-thirds vote by ballot, naturally the name must be placed on the ballot when the names of other candidates are printed thereon. I do not believe though, from questions that have been sent into me that it is generally understood that the name of our President General must come before the Congress like any other candidate in nomination (at the time other nominations are made) for the office of Honorary President General.

There is a suggested "model set" of by-laws in your Handbook, and these by-laws were written according to the rules pre-

scribed for chapters in the National by-laws and according to Robert. When I tell you that there is only one way to admit applicants for membership in the National Society through your chapter, I am not giving you my own personal opinion, but giving you an opinion after studying our by-laws and studying Robert's Parliamentary Law and the principles of interpretation of by-laws and other rules, and checking up with records of past years that I have within my files. I am very loath to give an opinion of my own unsupported and unverified by something, or somebody who was an authority on this matter of interpretation of by-laws and Parliamentary Procedure. Some day I am going to use my space in the magazine and have printed "The Principles of Interpretation of By-laws" by General Henry M. Robert in the magazine in place of my article.

You were told many things that you could interpret to your own advantage and without asking a question if you stopped to think about it. For instance, in Section 4 of Article VI on page 19. I interpret that part of the paragraph which says, and I quote, "Each chapter may elect such additional officers as it deems necessary to conduct its local affairs and is authorized to adopt rules for the transaction of its business provided said rules do not conflict with the Constitution and By-laws of the N.S.D.A.R."

Now, in the first place, each chapter may ELECT officers, and that should not be interpreted to mean that chapters may APPOINT officers. I have told you this before and remember I AM NOT "DICTATING." Your National by-laws are "Dictating" then if that is what you want to call it. But why

allow yourself to be upset over something that everyone else agrees to. Your idea is that you want to draw on your board while you are Regent some of your good friends whom you have placed in appointive positions. You have a large unwieldy board and you take away from your elected officers the dignity and authority that is rightfully theirs. Several chapters have as many as eight appointed chairmen serving on their board, five past Regents, the Director of the C. A. R., and the President of the Junior Committee, and they have NINE, we will say, ELECTED OFFICERS! What a board! You work, or else I will say that you should work, under the same policies and the same Parliamentary Procedure as the National Society, and appointive officers are not members of the National Board of Management of the N.S.D.A.R. The trouble is you have not interpreted that by-law in the right way. Your by-law says "Each chapter may elect such additional officers" and you are not following the principle which is used by Robert in interpreting *his principles of interpretation*. You may take Rules four and five and study them both. Rule four is as follows: "Whenever the by-laws authorize specifically certain things, other things of the same class are by implication prohibited."

Rule five is one that we are all prone to take privileges with, it is as follows: "A permission granting certain privileges carries with it a right to a part of the privilege and a prohibition of greater privilege."

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N.S.D.A.R.

Easter Greetings for Soldiers

THE War Department advised that Easter greetings to members of the armed forces overseas should be mailed early. It is expected that all but the most isolated outposts will receive mail by April 9.

According to postal service officers, a marked increase in the volume of Easter mail is anticipated this year, both because of the greatly increased number of men overseas and because of an increasing attention to spiritual matters.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

WIDESPREAD response to the Mortality Schedules published in this department of the January, 1944, Magazine indicates a deep interest in this little known source of genealogical information.

Anna Poucher, Librarian of the Indiana State Library of Indianapolis, writes: "We have the schedules of 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880. * * * These are bound and have been in constant use for some years. Through W. P. A. help we began indexing them. These were taken alphabetically by county through the four years and the work finished through Gibson County when the W. P. A. work was abandoned.

All names through the remaining counties have been copied and arranged by counties, but not alphabetized nor interfiled. * * * The volumes are at all times available."

Alice B. Allenbrooke, ex-State Regent of Nevada, writes that these records for 1870 and 1880 are in good condition and available at the Nevada State Historical Society.

Many inquiries have been sent to Mrs. Mary Walsh, Librarian of the D. A. R. Library. She states that these volumes are being indexed but will not be completed for perhaps a year. The schedules of Georgia and Tennessee are among those now being copied by some of the D. C. Daughters, who are again engaged in this volunteer work. Such work does not make newspaper headlines, but as a real service its importance is recognized by all who are interested in the preservation of records.

LOUISIANA

(Continued from March issue)

Very little of the rich material in this state has been sent in. While settled at a very early date, most of the material furnished from the recently settled sections are Bible records from those who have moved into the state within the past hundred years. Some of the early graveyards and some of the old Spanish and French

records have been copied, however, but there still is a fertile field here for those who wish to save the records of this interesting portion of our national heritage.

BAPTIST CEMETERY, BASTROP, LOUISIANA

Elizabeth A. Smith, consort of *T. W. Williams*, born in Virginia 1824, died in Morehouse Parish, La., May 10, 1861.

George Dow Sharp, born October 18, 1803, died March 2, 1869.

John D. Cameron, born 1832, died August 30, 1868.

Colonel John Williams, Born March 5, 1791 in Pittsylvania Co., Va. Died February 15, 1856 in Morehouse Parish La. Col. Williams was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812.

CHRIST CHURCH CEMETERY, BASTROP, LOUISIANA

Pascal B. Traylor, born 1802 died July 21 1859.

Mary A. Traylor wife of *Pascal B. Traylor* Born 1812, died May 13, 1855.

Abner Sandish Washburn, born August 12, 1802, at Randolph, Vermont, died September 18, 1864. Married *Margaret C. Meacon* at Augusta, Georgia July 25, 1833. *Margaret C. Meacon*, born August 2, 1810, died October 8, 1875.

Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of *Abner S.* and *Margaret M. Washburn*, born December 11, 1848, died June 13, 1878.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY, GRAND COTEAU, LOUISIANA

M. Frances Watts, youngest daughter of *Ralph Ashton* and his wife *Susanna*. Born in Philadelphia on the 19th day of December 1745. Died on the 9th day of August 1809.

William Wykoff, Esquire who departed this life on the 26th day of March 1821. Born 1750 in Monmouth, New Jersey.

Mrs. Susan Watts Wykoff. Relict of *William Wykoff, Sr.*, born in Philadelphia on the 4th day of April 1771. Died on the 6th day of March 1836 in Opelousas, aged 65 yrs. 11 mos. and 1 day.

MAINE

The copying of records in Maine has been concentrated rather heavily in one or two places there. One county and a few towns have been covered rather thoroughly, but there has not been so much material from elsewhere in the state. However, records that are being copied are those of great value; namely, town records and early tombstones. It is hoped that, gradually, all the town records of towns organized before 1850 will be copied. A good start has been made toward this in the

lower part of the state. There is little, however, from Eastern Maine. Another group of records which has not yet been covered has been the county records. Because of the system in Maine and Massachusetts whereby the vital records are kept in the town, many researchers overlook the valuable wills and deeds. For example, the records in the Washington County courthouse furnish a great deal of information about the New England group who moved to Nova Scotia, 1760-65, but threw their lot with the Americans in the Revolution, and so moved across into Eastern Maine. Many descendants of the Mayflower group on Cape Cod are to be found in these records.

RECORDS OF DEARBORN, MAINE

Births and Deaths of Daniel Mosher's Children. (Page 10.)

Anna—born 1st July 1775.
George W.—born 8 Feby. 1777.
Caleb—born 11 Feb. 1780.
Elizabeth—born 11 June 1782.
Elisha—born 20th March 1784.
Elijah—born 11 July 1787.
Ruth—born 15th Dec. 1792.

By records properly presented it doth appear that Daniel Mosher was born at Dartmouth, Mass., Dec. 30, 1765. Frep or Trep (Tripp?) Mosher same place Aug. 12, 1767; Polly Mosher same place Oct. 25, 1773 and that they are children of Daniel and Elizabeth Mosher and grand-children of Ephraim & Eunice Mosher.

Births & Deaths of John Penny, Jr. Children.

Hannah—born 9th Aug. 1810.
Betsy—born 25 August 1812.
(Deceased 7 June 18—)
Elijah—born 8th July 1815.
Ezra Jonson—25 July 1817.
Mary Ann—born 2nd June 1819.
Elisa Branch—born Jan. 25, 1823.
Willard—born March 20, 1827.

(In a number of instances throughout the book date of birth is followed by parenthesis, see above Elijah & Ezra Jonson. It may indicate decease but death not recorded.)

Births & Deaths of Capt. Henry Richardson's Children.

Olive—born 20th Aug. 1775.
Henry—born 29 Nov. 1777.
Otis—born 6 Dec. 1780.
George W.—born 13st May 1783.
Mary—born 16 Aug. 1786.
Oliver—born 19 Mar. 1789.
Betsy—born 18 June 1792.
Anthony Wayne—born 20 June 1795.

MARYLAND

While the chapters have done much to encourage the preservation of records throughout the state and many have been discovered and saved, there has not been

the systematic expenditure of time in copying, typing and binding of records that has been done in some other states. The number of volumes turned in has varied from none to eleven volumes. Some of these records have been of outstanding value, as for example, the two splendidly prepared volumes on small family burial grounds in Washington County, with maps and indices, but for most of the extremely valuable records of Maryland one still has to go to Baltimore and Annapolis. Many records have been copied by chapters which have not yet been typed, bound and finally prepared for the Library.

Marriage Records, Baltimore City & County

1777

Armitage, John to Mary Fullhart—15 Dec.
Ashmead, Joseph to Ann Johnson—25 Dec.
Boughon, Stephen to Barbara Shaffner—4 Dec.
Cannon, Clement to Mary Murphey—14 Dec.
Corbit, Patrick to Mary Cunningham—13 Dec.
Cowan, James to Elizabeth McDonald—30 Nov.
Everett, James to Mary Brown—27 Dec.

1778

Alderson, Thomas to Sarah Smithson—14 Nov.
All, Benjamin to Sarah Pitts—7 Nov.
Allen, Bartholomew to Sarah Thomas—7 Jan.
Allen, John to Sarah Merrikin—9 May.
Allen, Richard to Catharine Proctor—19 Feb.
Anderson, William to Mary Sullivan—22 June.
Armstrong, James to Peggy Diesdel—25 Aug.
Arry, James to Elizabeth Connelly—20 Nov.
Babbs, James to Dehla Porter—24 Feb.
Bailey, Philip to Mary Morgan—5 Jan.
Bannan, Thomas to Mary Shippard—16 May.
Bard, James to Martha Griffis—10 May.
Barry, Labourn to Ann Watts—4 Oct.
Bates, Rowland to Margaret Woolen—23 May.
Bencil, Balcer to Sophia Krider—28 Feb.
Bennett, Joel to Mary Goeghen—6 Aug.
Bevin, Samuel to Elizabeth Barnes—11 Feb.
Bolton, Richard to Mary Gorman—21 Jan.
Bond, Edward to Catherine Pindell—3 Feb.
Bond, Henry to Elizabeth Gorsuch—21 Feb.
Book John Ann Millering—30 April.
Bosley, Zebulon to Elicabeth Bond—25 Feb.
Bower, John to Ula Ryleyson—17 Feb.
Boyd, Adam to Violet Boyd—12 Sept.
Brannan, William to Catharine Bailey—21 July.
Brown, John to Jane Lynch—16 June.
Buck, Joshua to Sarah Crook—10 June.
Buckingham, William to Margaret Gladman—29 Aug.
Burdan, John to Elinor Squires—7 Jan.
Burgess, John to Eleanor Welsh—29 June.
Burk, Michael to Mary Woods—15 Aug.
Bruckhead, John to Ann Hammond—18 March.
Burton, Thomas to Mary Harriman—26 Feb.
Cahoe, John to Johanna Bennett—16 May.
Caldwell, John to Catherine Laudiger—19 Nov.
Cassidy, Patrick to Hannah Read—28 May.
Chapman, John to Elizabeth Kelly—10 Nov.
Chatterback, William to Betsy Leica—23 Dec.
Clark, Raphael to Martha Patterson—8 Aug.

Clarke, Ambrose to Barbara Neat—19 Oct.
Coil, Samuel to Catharine Brady—17 Apr.
Cole Mordecai to Hatridge Price—4 May.
Collier, John to Esther Hardy—8 Oct.
Collins, Timothy to Elizabeth McFee—21 Apr.

MASSACHUSETTS

Some ten years ago Massachusetts undertook an extensive program to copy all the cemeteries in the state. Tremendous progress has been made along this line. Also, as each year many towns publish in the town report births, marriages and deaths, a project was undertaken to make complete compilations of the town reports from the first that were printed on down. It has been possible to procure complete sets from only a limited number of towns, but this, of course, is continuing. Town records are being copied in Massachusetts only in a limited number of cases in view of the program for the publishing of vital records for Massachusetts prior to 1850, but in addition to the cemetery records there have been copied records of many miscellaneous types which include abstracts from early newspapers, records of old stores, etc.

The Massachusetts material is always well prepared and indexed, and usually bound in volumes according to towns so it can be placed on the Library shelf under the town concerned. About 40 or more volumes are turned in each year. An example of what can be done to preserve records is shown in the "Quabbin" volume. Under this reservoir project a number of towns were completely flooded and the old cemeteries in those towns were all removed to a new cemetery, and in doing so suitable records were made in blueprint form of the interments as shown by the inscriptions in the old cemetery, indexed and bound, which made a valuable addition to the collection. Some of these are listed below with name of person, followed by date of death, age, and place of original interment:

Abbott, Tabithy—9-16-1816, ae 52; Church, Enfield.
Abercrombie, Margary—5-4-1832, ae 75, Pelham Hollow, New Salem.
Albee, Ezekial S.—12-5-1869, ae 63 y, 11 mo.; Pine Grove, Dana.
Babbitt, Betsy—5-22-1848, ae 80; Pelham Hollow, New Salem; Juda—1-24-1865, ae 92; Dana Centre, Petersham.
Babbitt, Betsey—1-7-1858, ae 79; Elijah—3-11-1817, ae 74; Ezra—8-16-1825, ae 32; Hannah—8-28-1820, ae 77; all Dana Centre, Petersham.
Carter, Isaac—6-9-1802, ae 78; Woodlawn, Enfield.

Chamberlain, Levi—10-8-1838, ae 67; Dan Lucy—6-6-1819, ae 33; both Dana Centre, Petersham; Phebe—6-2-1858, ae 83 y, 1 mo., Church, Enfield.
Dodge, Anna—5-15-1821, ae 59; Nathaniel—7-21-1814, ae 50; both Packardsville, Pelham.
Este, Lucy—9-4-1845, ae 85; Lucy—5-13-1814, ae 28; both Greenwich, Greenwich.
Fay, James—12-16-1851, ae 80; Sarah—8-14-1860, ae 65; both Pelham Hollow, New Salem; Prudence—1790, ae 77, Greenwich, Greenwich.
Gibbs, Esther—12-18-1822, ae 82; Jesse—4-18-1831, ae 92; Olive—12-30-1869, ae 74 y, 9 m. 10 d.; Solomon—3-5-1810, ae 74; all Greenwich, Petersham.
Hinds, Nehemiah—5-24-1792, ae 78, Greenwich, Greenwich; Nehemiah (Dr.)—7-11-1825, ae 79, Pelham Hollow, Prescott.
Ingalls, Diana—12-3-1833, ae 56, Pelham Hollow, Prescott (New Salem).
Johnson, Martha—10-21-1833, ae 92, Brown's, Dana.
Kimball, Leonard—3-30-1817, ae 45, Greenwich, Greenwich (Petersham); Samuel—9-20-1880, ae 100; Sarah, 7-29-1861, ae 37; both Woodlawn, Enfield.
Lincoln, Benjamin—4-9-1863, ae 72; Rachel B., 1791-1874, ae 83; Pine Grove, Dana.
Maklem, Andrew—9-25-1787, ae 80; Rebekah—6-5-1797, ae 76; Pelham Hollow, Prescott.
Newcomb, Azubah—April 1799, ae 52, Greenwich, Greenwich (Petersham).
Oakes, John—2-18-1857, ae 86; Polly—8-18-1833, ae 56; Isaac Linzie, Prescott.
Packard, Elizabeth—4-22-1844, ae 63; Freelove—4-6-1841, ae 86; both Packardsville, Enfield; Mary—3-29-1837, ae 90, Church, Enfield.
Randall, Marcy—1-3-1842, ae 94; Sally—10-28-1846, Packardsville, Enfield.
Sabin, Darius—9-20-1852, ae 82; Rowena—12-13-1856, ae 82, Church, Enfield.
Town, Mary—2-8-1841, ae 98; Mary—ae 83; Mercy—7-19-1829, ae 59; all Town, Petersham.
Vaughan, Azubah A.—4-2-1855, ae 30; Nathan—8-15-1850, ae 31, Williams, Petersham.
Walker, Abel—2-17-1819, ae 82; Abel, Jr.—11-15-1811, ae 42; Basheba—2-17-1819; all Greenwich, Greenwich (Petersham).
Warner, Hannah—9-30-1859, ae 93, Church, Enfield; John—5-30-1869, ae 82; Lucy C.—12-10-1857, ae 62; Nancy—3-20-1869, ae 80; all Greenwich, Greenwich.

To be continued in May issue.

Mrs. Harriet Cox (Mrs. M. E.) Regent of James Halstead Sr. Chapter of Robinson, Illinois, relative to the Early Illinois History in our October Magazine, states that her great great grandfather, James Nelson, born in Virginia, came with his family via Ohio and Indiana to Crawford family in 1818.

His son, William, married in Jackson County, Indiana, January 15, 1817, to Elizabeth Kitchell, born in New Jersey. They, together with a Nancy Kitchell, widow, are given in the early 1818 Census of Illinois. Also to be found there is the

name Joseph Kitchell, a son of Asa Kitchell, who was a soldier of the Revolution from New Jersey.

The following list together with other interesting documents was found among the papers in my grandmother's old home. It gives the names of men living in Palestine, Illinois, in 1826.

January 25, 1826

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do Certify that we have Resided within the County of Crawford the most of us upwards of five years and have been acquainted with Joseph Kitchell during that time and that we have never before hear any Charge against him for breakin^g or opening any Jail for the purpose of letting out any person or persons which had been committed for any crimes whatever, and we further State that we fully believe that if any act of that kind had ever taken place that we certainly Should have heard of it.

William Wilson
Edward H. Piper
John Houston
D. W. Stark
Robert Smith
Joel Phelps
John Cochran
John Parker
Elisha Fitch
Juba Hale
John C. Alexander
Daniel Boatright
James More
Isaac Walters
Robert Watts
Ezekiel Watts
Joshua Barbee
Andrew Arnold
John Watts
John Boyd
Richard Easton
Harmon Gregg
Benjamin Wilson
Allen McGahey
Osmund McGahey
William Barrack
William Garrett
John Martin
Alpheus Pickard
John Johnson
Andrew Montgomery
Joel Cheek
Stephen Gaines
Ithra Brashire
John Lamb
William Shaw
James Shaw
John L. Myers
Daniel Funk
Benjamin Myers
John Funk
Daniel Myers
Lewis Little
Jeremiah Murphy
Jeremiah Johnson
James H. Wilson
Humble Johnson

Zachariah Simons
John Veach
James Caldwell
James Parker
John Higgins
James Johnson
Thomas Dunlap
Levi Dotey
J. W. Barlo
William Hicks
James McCord
Blanton Brashear
Thomas H. McCorpin
John T. Van deventer
Fergus Hill
Isaac Meek
Thomas Kennedy
James Miller
James Crews
A. M. Houston
Thomas Fuller
Jesse York

COPY OF PHOTOSTAT FROM TOWN RECORDS OF
CHESTER, VERMONT

Thomas Chandler, Jr.,
Clerk.

We the Subscribers, Inhabitants of that District of Land Commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, do voluntarily & solemnly engage under all the Ties held sacred amongst mankind, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, to Defend by Arms the United American Colonies against the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets and Armies untill the present unhappy Controversy Between the two Countries shall be settled.

Sept. 2 1776.

Thomas Chandler
Howard Johnson
Timothy Olcott
Moses Gile**
Joseph Holton
John Chandler
Caleb Church
Isaiah Johnson
John Stone
Rufus C. Knight
Charles Man*
John Eliot Chandler
George Earl
George Earl Junr.
Frederick Earl
Jonathan Tarbel
Thomas Stone
John Stone Junr.
Josiah Mower
Jabez Sargeant Junr.
Jonathan Conant
Joseph Stone
Thomas Chandler Junr.
James Robinson
Daniel Penney
Wm. Hoar
Johnson Hutchinson
(perhaps Hoisington)
John Smith
Abner Gile**
Williard Man*
David Brooks

Ebenezer Johnson
Moses Gile Junr.**
John Johnson
Amos Gile**
Ephraim Gile**
William Atwood
Oliver Atwood
Amos Sargeant
David Earl
Benj'n Man*
Jabez Sargeant

* Mann.

** Also spelled Gill, Gille, & Guild, in other Chester Town Records.

Verified by A. B. Pollard, Town Clerk, Chester, Vermont, February 3, 1944.

PENSION APPLICATION

Isaac Dalton

Judith—widow

WF 482

BAWT

Massachusetts &

New Hampshire Service.

August 28, 1832 Isaac Dalton, Warner, New Hampshire, ae 71 deposed:

That he enlisted at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in April 1776 for two months under Lieutenant Merrill in Massachusetts troops—marched to Providence, Rhode Island, where he engaged in building Ft. Lawrence and served out his term.

Enlisted at Salisbury, Massachusetts, August 1777, for four months under Captain Jonathan Evans, Massachusetts troops—marched to White Plains, New York, then to Stillwater and was in the Battle at that place; thence to Saratoga and was there when Burgoyne surrendered, served out his term and was discharged.

He enlisted at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in July, 1778, for four months under Captain Jenkins—marched to Half Moon, New York, from there to Peekskill, where he served out his term and was discharged.

Enlisted at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1779, for eleven months under Captain Huse, Massachusetts troops—marched to Winter Hill and was engaged in guarding British prisoners, served out his term and was discharged.

Enlisted August 1779 for two months under Captain Huse—marched directly to Winter Hill, performed same work and was discharged.

May 1780 enlisted from Warner, New Hampshire, for six months under what was called Major Scott's Company commanded by Lieutenant Howe, Colonel Gile of New Hampshire Line—marched to West Point, served there and in the vicinity, completed his term and was discharged—in all 22 months.

Isaac Dimond and Joseph Hoyt both of Warner, N. H. testified in their belief in the soldier's statement. Joseph Hoyt testified that he served with Isaac Dalton for six months in 1780. The claim was allowed February 11, 1833.

June 25, 1825, Judith Dalton of Warner, N. H. aged 80 yrs. widow of Isaac Dalton, the Pensioner, who died August 30 1833, applied for a widow's pension.

She states that they were married May 31 1830. The Town Clerk of Warner testified that Deacon Isaac Dalton and Mrs. Judith Hoyt were married March 31 1830 according to the town books.

The claim was allowed for services of her husband for 22 months.

June 11 1858 Judith Dalton asked for an increase of pension. It was denied. A letter is filed with this pension application from Mrs. W. A. Pryor of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, dated 1905 asking for the record of her grandfather, Isaac Dalton, who married, as his second wife, Judith Sawyer and is buried in Warner, N. H. She stated that Isaac Dalton had a son, John E Dalton and a daughter, Mary J Dalton who married John L. Jenkins, the writer's father.

May 3 1855, Judith Dalton, aged 82, applied for bounty land. Application for Bounty land and BLWT, 15185, for 160 acres was issued to her Feb. 4 1846 under the act of March 2 1855.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

D'-44. McChesney.—Who was the father of John McChesney, private in Captain William Hendrick's Company. Rifleman,—wounded December 31, 1775; died September 22, 1822, in Augusta County, Virginia, and who were his son or sons. Mrs. J. G. Falck, 1181-24 Street, Ogden, Utah.

D'-44 (a) Green.—Who was Lucy, born probably 1752 in Rhode Island, married Peleg Green, Revolutionary soldier born June 9, 1773. Her parentage and data requested. Children: William, born June 9, 1773; Esther, November 22, 1775; Susannah,—these in Rhode Island. Walter, July 27, 1781; Polly, April 19, 1783; Phoebe, 1785, married John Layton,—these three in Clarendon, Vermont.

(b) Priest.—Joshua Priest, born 1713 or 14 (Worcester County, Massachusetts) married Sarah—who was she? Want data and place of their marriage and list of children. Joshua died and whom did she re-marry? Mrs. John A. Kees, Beatrice, Nebraska.

D'-44. (a) Isaacs-Wallace.—Wanted the names of the children of Samuel Isaacs and Mary Wallace. Samuel Isaacs was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1759 and served under General Francis Marion as a private and Indian spy in the American Revolution. He was placed on the pension of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1832 and died there some years later.

(b) Houston.—Wanted the name of parents of Margaret Houston, wife of William Houston of Cabarras County, North Carolina. William (died 1803) was the son of David Houston (1718-1762) who married Mary Morrison (1719-1781) sister of Neil Morrison, signer of the Mecklenburg Declara-

tion of Independence. Mrs. B. L. Youngblood, Minter, Alabama.

D'44. (a) Emerson.—Thomas Emerson born at Salem, New Hampshire, married Judith —. Will proved June 6, 1816, Nashua, New Hampshire, provided for Judith and nine children. The oldest daughter, Sarah, born December 6, 1762, married Captain Jesse Walker; the younger daughter Elizabeth, born between 1763-7, married — Kidder. Sarah, the third child Moses, and probably Elizabeth, were born at Nothingham West, now Hudson.

(b) Kidder.—Desire proof that Aaron Kidder, born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, October 18, 1764, son of Captain Aaron Kidder, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, December 22, 1719, was the Kidder who married the above Elizabeth Emerson. Mrs. C. H. Wunderlich, 1004 West Third Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

D'44. (a) Paton.—Wanted names, dates of birth, marriage and death of parents of Margaret Paton, born January 15, 1772, who married William Knott, born January 5, 1772. Margaret Paton was of Dutch ancestry. She had three brothers, John, William and Ephram Paton. Two sisters, one named Elizabeth, other name not known, married brothers, James and William Porter and moved to Oregon.

(b) Knott.—Wanted names, dates of birth, marriage and death of parents of William Knott, born January 5, 1772, of Scotch parents, married Margaret Paton. Children were John, born 1808 in Ohio, Margaret Ann, born 1812, and William, born 1819. Mrs. James Lee Kirkwood, Box 24, Guanajay, Cuba.

D'44. (a) Carr-Overton-Dabney.—Sarah (Sally) Carr, wife Andrew Hunter, was daughter of James and Molly Carr (Karr), first cousins. James Carr, born 1754, son of John Carr (Kerr, Karr) of Louisa County, Virginia, and second wife, Barbara Overton. John Carr married first Mary Dabney. Molly Carr was daughter of David Carr and Agnes Dabney of Rowan County, Virginia. Wish information on above families.

(b) Bonham-Warford.—Joseph Bonham, born 1755, New Jersey, died 1804 Wythe County, Virginia, married about 1774 Naomy —. Joseph Bonham was a son of Jacob Bonham Sr. born 1726, and his wife Polly Warford, born 1730. Would like last name and any data of Naomy, wife of Joseph Bonham. Mrs. William Ainsworth, "Green Haven" R.R. 2, Derby, Kansas.

D'44. (a) Miller.—Wanted birth and death dates and parentage of Thomas Miller, died about 1790 and his second wife Margaret Patterson. Thomas Miller died in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Issue: John; Jesse born March 11, 1771; Thomas R. born April 2, 1780; Kezia married William Miller and three other daughters. Margaret Patterson had a cousin Robert Patterson who settled in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

(b) Hyatt.—Wanted birth and death dates and parentage of Thomas Hyatt, died about 1819 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and his wife Susannah. Issue: Jesse, born March 6, 1813, died September 24, 1884; Samuel; Elijah; Sarah married John Birch and moved to Ohio; and another daughter. Upon the death of Thomas Hyatt his widow married a Cummings and moved to Ohio. Mrs. Margaret Hyatt Davison, 8003 West Seven Mile Road, Detroit 21, Michigan.

D'44. (a) Tolman.—Wanted Revolutionary service of William Tolman (Tollman, Toleman) of Virginia (probable resident of Culpepper or Accomac County) who married Mary Ann Potter. Would also like date and place of marriage. Was he son or brother of Thomas Tolman listed in Heitman's Register? He served seven years in Revolution. Was present at surrender of Cornwallis.

(b) Dora.—Wanted Revolutionary service of Ferdinand Dora (Dore) son of John Dora, born May 13, 1758, London, England, died January 24, 1830 in Bracken County, Kentucky. His wife was Nancy Beechem, born July 11, 1763, died January 10, 1840. He settled in Virginia, probably Culpepper County, and came to Kentucky after war. Came from England with two brothers, John and William. Mrs. William T. Breeze, Brooksville, Ky.

D'44. (a) Whiteman.—Elizabeth Whiteman of near Winchester, Virginia, married about 1769 John Kackley (Cackley, Cockley) born 1741, son of Jacob Keckley, owner of Keckley Mills near Capon Bridge, West Virginia. They were of Huguenot ancestry—Keckley, Cockley, Coquelin. After 1806, in Ohio, Elizabeth received letters from Barbara Whiteman of Winchester, Virginia. Who were her parents, and was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

(b) Burkett.—In Frederick County, Maryland, 1791, the will of Nathaniel Burkett gives estate to his wife and daughter, both named Margaret. Was daughter the Margaret Mahala Burkett, born in Maryland 1786 who married Peter Barnes, born Maryland 1785? What relation, if any, was she to Vachel Hall, possibly a Methodist minister. Any data will be appreciated. Mrs. Wilford E. Collins, 311 S. Williams Street, Paulding, Ohio.

D'44. Moore.—Want the parentage of Robert, Austin, John and Benjamin Moore of Virginia, and two sisters, Lucy and Mary, the wives of George Moseley of Charlotte, or Charlottesville, Virginia, later of Laurens County, South Carolina. John Moore, 1758-1782 or 3, 1801, was a Revolutionary soldier, married Drucilla Sullivan and then lived in Laurens County, South Carolina. Mrs. S. M. Graham, Meridian, Mississippi.

D'44. (a) Sprague, Crawford, Wells, Yale.—Please give name and address of some authentic member of each of the above Family Associations.

(b) Where can I secure records or printed histories of any or all of foregoing families? Alma Bingham, 1913 Cleveland Blvd., Caldwell, Idaho.

D'44. (a) Moore-Terrell.—William Moore (1756-1835) pensioned Rockcastle County, Kentucky, enlisted Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Children: James, born 1800; John 1801; William 1805; Marshall 1808; Polly 1810; Elizabeth 1813. Want William Moore's parentage. Mother Ann Terrell (daughter Robert Terrell, who died 1785, Orange County, Virginia)? Ann T. Moore's children: Robert, Francis, William, Alexander, Bernard. Want marriage of Ann Terrell to — Moore.

(b) Howard-Cozart-Moore.—William Moore, above, married Frances (Franky). Want marriage of William and Franky Moore, her maiden name. Was she daughter of Groves Howard? Did she marry first 1797 Granville County, North Carolina, James Cozart? Was William Moore married before? When and where did Franky Moore die? Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

D'44. (a) Walker.—Timothy Walker married Elizabeth Stiles of Housatonic, Massachusetts, in 1758. Had daughter Betsy who married Shadrack Doty. Need dates of Timothy, Revolutionary War record, if any, and father's name and grandfather's name.

(b) Reynolds.—David and wife Mary — had daughter Mary who was born in Canaan, Connecticut, in 1761 and married Oliver Hammond in 1780. Was this the David Reynolds who served in War of Revolution from Orange County, New York? Was it his son David who married Sally Galloway and later settled in Chemung County, New York? Mrs. J. C. Woolley, 1609 Park Place, Wichita 4, Kansas.

D'44. (a) Reid.—Want parentage and other data concerning Mathew Mark Reid, born August 28, 1815, in Maryland. Had brothers by the names of Nathan, William, Leonard, and David. M. M. Reid's parents moved to Indiana while he was a young child.

(b) Huffer.—Want parentage and other data concerning Hannah (Miller) Huffer, born February 12, 1803 and married September 29, 1822 to Thomas Cawood in Frederick County, Maryland. Alta R. Chrisman, 3456 Orchard Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

D'44. (a) Kerr-Hitchman.—John P. Kerr married March 3, 1789 Elizabeth Hitchman (Hintchman). Children: Elenor, 1789; George, 1792; William, 1794; Jane, 1795; John, 1798; James, 1800; Mary (Polly), 1806. Want ancestry and birth dates of John and Elizabeth. Also war record, etc. They lived in Ohio, probably Holmes or Coshocton Counties.

(b) Kerr-Elliott.—James Kerr (1800-1876) son of John P. (above) married Alice Elliott (1812-1879). Want data on Elliott family. Alice had a sister Eleanor who married George Frazier. These families came to Missouri from Ohio in 1837. Mrs. James R. Kerr, 627 Fairview Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri.



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Editorially Speaking . . .

APRIL'S in the air in Washington where budding trees and pansy beds in the D. A. R. grounds are signs of that gentle season of the year.

And April's in the air in New York City where delegates from D. A. R. chapters all over the country are engaged in the solemn duty of reporting the great work of the Society which is going steadily ahead in the midst of war and turmoil.

Every member should be proud of the amazing record of our war projects.

No D. A. R. has shirked the war project tasks. We are practically one hundred per cent in this regard.

Due to the great response to the blood plasma project we have been able to save hundreds of young lives on the far-flung battle fronts of this war.

Our fighters have been cheered by the clubmobiles and other material presented by the D. A. R. to the American Red Cross to assist in its great task of mercy and cheer to our soldiers, sailors and marines.

At the 53rd Continental Congress in New York City this month there will be an exhibit of the War Project work of this Society.

Be sure and visit it. You will be rewarded richly for your trouble.

There will be a table, too, devoted to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Blanks will be there with which you can renew your subscription to the Magazine and obtain the latest issues.

The thanks of the Editor are due to Mrs. Sinclair, the National Chairman of the Magazine during this administration, Mrs. Pouch, the President General, and members of the National Board of Management for the unfailing support she has received in her efforts to make and keep this Magazine a success in every sense of the word.

Since the United States entered the second World War it has been most difficult to keep the Magazine up to par due to newsprint shortage, delays in publication and the mails. That we have succeeded is due to such assistance and to the loyal support of the membership.

In every sense of the word this is your Magazine. What it becomes and can become is due to your unfailing support and interest.

To become somewhat personal I have been familiar with the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE since the days of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, your Editor for eighteen years.

In that time I have maintained steadily that the secret of the success of the Magazine lay in reader interest won through keeping it a D. A. R. Magazine giving as much detail of the Society's work as is possible with its size.

Due to the newsprint shortage the Magazine will continue at 56 pages for the present at least.

Should the national picture change and we are allowed more paper then we can return to the 64-page size.

May I thank all who have conformed to the number of words set forth for the different classes of news. The deadlines are being observed, too, which is a help to your Editor and also to your publishers.

In the Magazine office it is our fond hope that the new administration will continue the interest in the Magazine exhibited by the retiring one.

With best wishes for a successful 53rd Continental Congress and hoping to see many of our readers there,

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

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Blood Plasma Fund Grows Steadily

DELEGATES to the 53rd Continental Congress will rejoice when they learn that the Blood Plasma Fund reached the grand total on March 31 of \$320,000.99.

Additions to the Fund are made daily, of course, and by the time this issue appears it probably has gained many more dollars.

Keep up the good work.

Welcome, Sweet Springtime. We Greet Thee in Song . . .

Melody of fashions atune to the new season, the busy life, the schedule that crowds versatility into every thread of a self-deserving wardrobe. We have made most careful selections for Spring's calendar, and invite you to see them . . . the good suits that arise at dawn and spend every busy daylight hour . . . the soft dresses that emerge at lunchtime at the speaker's table (where poise is as important as vitamins) . . . dramatic evening dresses in street- and floor-length. See the wonderfully exciting Spring hats; the shoes that range from feet-on-the-ground to head-in-the-clouds effectiveness. Our Antoine Salon stands ready to do refreshing, beautiful things to you. And the Greenbrier Garden Tearoom on the Fifth Floor is a restful place to meet one's friends. Welcome, this, and every season.

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New Date Lines for the Magazine

ALL copy for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE must be received by the first of the month previous to the date of its publication. That is to say: All copy for the June MAGAZINE must be received by May First.

Copy received later than the first of the month must wait two months for publication.

Because of the shortage of paper we must adhere strictly to the following lengths:

Chapter reports—300 words.

National Committee reports—400 words.

State Conferences—800 words.

All cuts must be paid for by the senders of the photographs.

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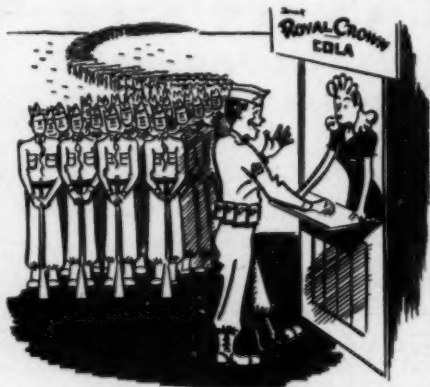
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